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The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1920.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

PARLIAMENT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

LONDON, June 7.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. T. Donald, Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the government intended to take steps to bring to justice all persons associated with crime in Ireland. The government had recognised the Irish executive, strengthening the police, naval, and military forces in Ireland. It would probably also be necessary to strengthen the law for dealing with crime. (Cheers). The government intended to put down the present organised campaign of murder and assassination.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that after carefully considering the suggested scheme for a levy on war wealth in the report of the committee on war wealth, the government had concluded that the dangers of such a levy altogether outweighed the advantages. Therefore they had decided not to make any proposals in that sense.

Replying to Lord Robert Cecil and Capt. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Lloyd George stated that a special meeting of the council of the League of Nations would be held in London on June 14 on the application of the Persian government to consider the situation created by the Bolshevik occupation of Enzeli. Doubtless opportunity would be taken to consider the dangers and difficulties of central Europe.

HONGKONG DECLARES PROTECTION UNNECESSARY.

Replying to Capt. Wedgwood Benn, Lt. Col. Leslie Wilson stated that an invitation to consider the practicability of imperial preference had been sent to all the colonies and protectorates except those precluded from doing so by international agreements or wherein preference had already been enforced or was impracticable. The replies hitherto received included Hongkong and Sierra Leone, both whereof considered preference unnecessary, and Cyprus, where legislation had already been passed. Mauritius was still considering the question.

At the second reading of the agriculture bill, Col. Sir A. G. Boscawen, the secretary of the Board of Agriculture, pointed out that before the war we produced only enough wheat to suffice from Friday night to Monday morning. The rest of the week we depended on foreign imports. We were agricultural week-enders. Production had improved during the war. The government was determined not to let agriculture slip back. It was undoubtedly cheaper to grow wheat in this country at present than to import it. Russia and Hungary were both out of court. The whole question of the future was how we were to get our daily bread. The bill might be called the farmers' charter but it was introduced in the national interest to make the best use of our greatest national asset. The keynote of the bill was security all round; security to the farmer by means of guaranteed prices, security to the labourer by a minimum wage, and security to the state by giving it certain control over cultivation so that the maximum amount of food might be produced.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

Col. J. Gretton, moving an adjournment, asked the meaning of the negotiations with Krassin. He said the Russian government was tainted with a record of violence and murders. Russia had not anything where-with to trade with Britain. He ridiculed the stories of bursting Russian granaries. Moreover the sum of \$55,000,000 which was suggested Russia held for payment of imports was largely stolen gold belonging to one or other of the Allies.

Col. Sir S. Hoar condemned the attacks of the Premier and declared that the latter had two fundamental interests at heart, the need for goods and peace. Nevertheless there would be no session here and in France that if we accepted this Russian gold we would be acting as receivers of stolen goods.

Mr. Lloyd George said the decision to trade with Russia was taken at Paris with M. Clemenceau in the chair and all the Allies represented. On that occasion they came to the unanimous decision that it was desirable to open trade relations with Russia. He declared that the Allies acted upon evidence from the anti-Bolsheviks who were driven out of Russia but associated with the co-operative movement. Subsequently at the San Remo conference a resolution was passed expressing readiness to discuss with Krassin the best methods for resumption of trade. It was upon this decision that the negotiations were now proceeding with Krassin and by the assent of all the Allies. As regards the available stocks in Russia, the Premier stated that the Poles confessed there were considerable quantities of wheat for export in the Ukraine and Siberia.

Mr. Lloyd George did not doubt that there was grain, oil, flax, timber, and other essential commodities in Russia. He ridiculed the argument that we cannot trade with Russia because we disapproved of its government or on account of atrocities. He pointed out that we at one time disapproved of the government of Mexico but continued to trade there with. We had not ceased to trade with Turkey on account of the massacre of Armenians. It was a new doctrine that a people must approve of the habits, customs and manners of a people before they could trade therewith. To urge such a view now was a gross folly. They had to consider the whole situation. It appalled him to think what may happen unless they succeeded in restoring the world. The alternative policy was to say they would kill Bolshevism because it was an evil thing. That meant putting their strength and manhood into it. It would mean the loss of hundreds of thousands of men, and an addition of thousands of millions to the national debt. He asked: "Are you prepared to do that?"

HAVAS REVIEW.

PARIS, June 7.

A despatch from Casablanca says the French flying columns from Meknes Zedja got success by the capture of Magneit Ridge and the consequent surrender of the Zaiin tribe living in 2,500 tents in that region.

The New York Herald states that French production is rapidly climbing towards pre-war levels. For April importations from America dropped from fourteen and half million francs, the total for the same month of 1919, to five and half millions. The total imports for the last ten months showed a decrease of 503 millions francs as compared with the previous ten months. There was a proportionate increase in the country's exports.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

LONDON, June 5.

The Times says convention excitement has begun at Chicago where the Republican National Convention is being held next week. Senator Hiram Johnson has already opened a vigorous campaign.

H.M.S. "HOOD"

Some interesting particulars of the results of the trials of the battle-cruiser "Hood," which cost £6,000,000, were given by Sir Eustace d'Eyncourt, the Director of Naval Construction, in a paper he read before the Institution of Naval Architects.

The designs for the "Hood" were approved in April, 1916, but the battle of Jutland, which took place in the following month, emphasised the advisability of increasing the armour protection in this type of ship, and in September alterations in the first design were approved. It is now finished, and several trials took place recently.

Sir Eustace d'Eyncourt said that the results of the trials which had already taken place had not yet been thoroughly analysed but that in the speed trials at normal draught excellent results were obtained. On the full power trial at a displacement of 42,000 tons, which was considerably in excess of the normal load draught, a speed of 32.07 knots was obtained as a mean of runs, taken on the measured mile course off the Isle of Arran in deep water. This was obtained with a mean horse-power of somewhat over 150,000 and with 206 mean revolutions of the propellers. The day was not altogether satisfactory as there was a very high wind. The engines worked very satisfactorily and a power of between 145,000 and 150,000 was maintained for a period of about seven hours. On the 2½ hrs power trial a mean speed of over 25 knots was obtained.

In the original design, which was for a ship of 36,000 tons, the speed that was laid down was 32 knots. In the final design 5,000 tons increased protection was added, and in spite of that, the original speed was maintained. The full speed with full fuel and all weights and stores on board would be, at least, 31 knots with full power.

With regard to the utility of such gigantic vessels in warfare, Sir Eustace d'Eyncourt said that a good deal had been written and said lately about the surface capital ship being dead, and about the necessity for submarines. But with our present knowledge it would be quite impossible to design a submersible ship which, on the same displacement and cost, would have anything like the fighting qualities on the surface which were possessed by the "Hood."

There were many difficulties in the design of a submersible battleship, and although there was no doubt that submarines were capable of great development, a little thought would make it clear to anybody that if naval warfare was to continue the surface ship of the line must still hold the field as the principal fighting unit of any great navy. This view was apparently shared by other countries who were developing their navies, and both Japan and the United States were building large capital surface ships.

The torpedo protection in the "Hood" consisted of the "bulge" arrangement, with an outer compartment of air and an inner one specially strengthened with the necessary separating bulk-heads. This protection extended the whole length of the machinery spaces and magazines and rendered the ship as safe against attack from torpedoes under water as she was against gun attack above water. Additional protection was gained by arranging the oil-fuel tanks along the sides.

DOMESTICATING ELECTRICITY.

The interest in the Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition has been proof of the care the modern man and woman have for their house—when they possess a house to care for. Much of this care is devoted to lightening its labours. The labour-saving devices attracted as much attention from the thousands of visitors as anything in the show. Above every other feature, however, was the demonstration of how electricity can save human hands. At most hours of the day the Electric House was crowded. Even "washing up" was done by electricity, and shaving water could be heated in the bedroom by the same means. Which is a faint indication of the time and labour economies of a future regulated by an agency comparatively ignored at present in most homes. The estimate for fitting up a small house with electric appliances such as were shown is £100, and the yearly cost £50.

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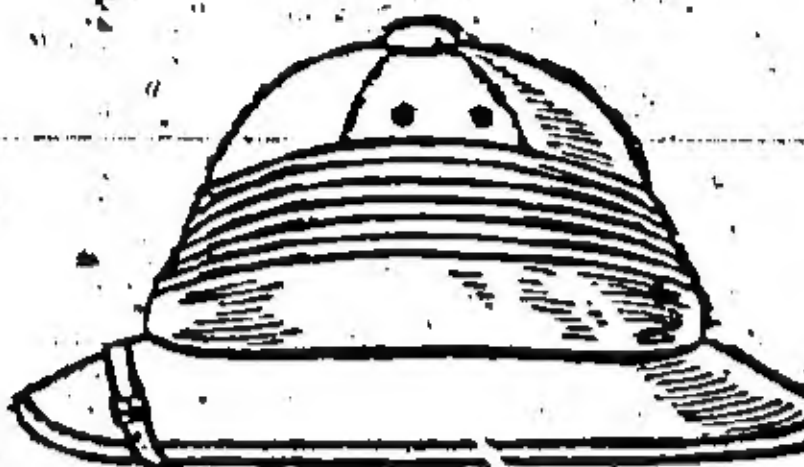
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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, June 10, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 10 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., West Point.

(For Account of the Concerned),

537 bags Tonkin Rice
(Stored in above Godown).

35 bags Tonkin Rice
(Stored in No. 12 Godown, Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kennedy Town).

305 bags Tonkin Rice
(Stored in Wah Kee's Godown, Kennedy Town).

543 bags Tonkin Rice
(Stored in Yue Fat's Godown, Kennedy Town).

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

on

THURSDAY, June 10, 1920,
commencing at 12 o'clock (noon),
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

7 doz. Lace Stockings,
200 doz. Loop Mantles,
9 tins Painting Ink,
40 cases Asparagus,
16 cases Armour's Bologna Sausages.

Also

A Quantity of Sundry
Office & Household Furniture.
Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 8, 1920.

on

SATURDAY, June 12, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Wines
and Spirits,
Comprising:—

60 cases Australian Hook,
35 do Claret "Medoc",
20 do Champagne "Duc de
Monaco",
20 do Peppermint,
20 do Salamander Cognac, 3 stars,
50 do Salamander Cognac, No. 1,
5 do Burgundy,
20 do Sherry (various brands),
20 do Dry & Old Tom Gin,
14 do Oorlian Gin,
etc., etc., etc.

N.B. A large quantity of the above
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On view now.

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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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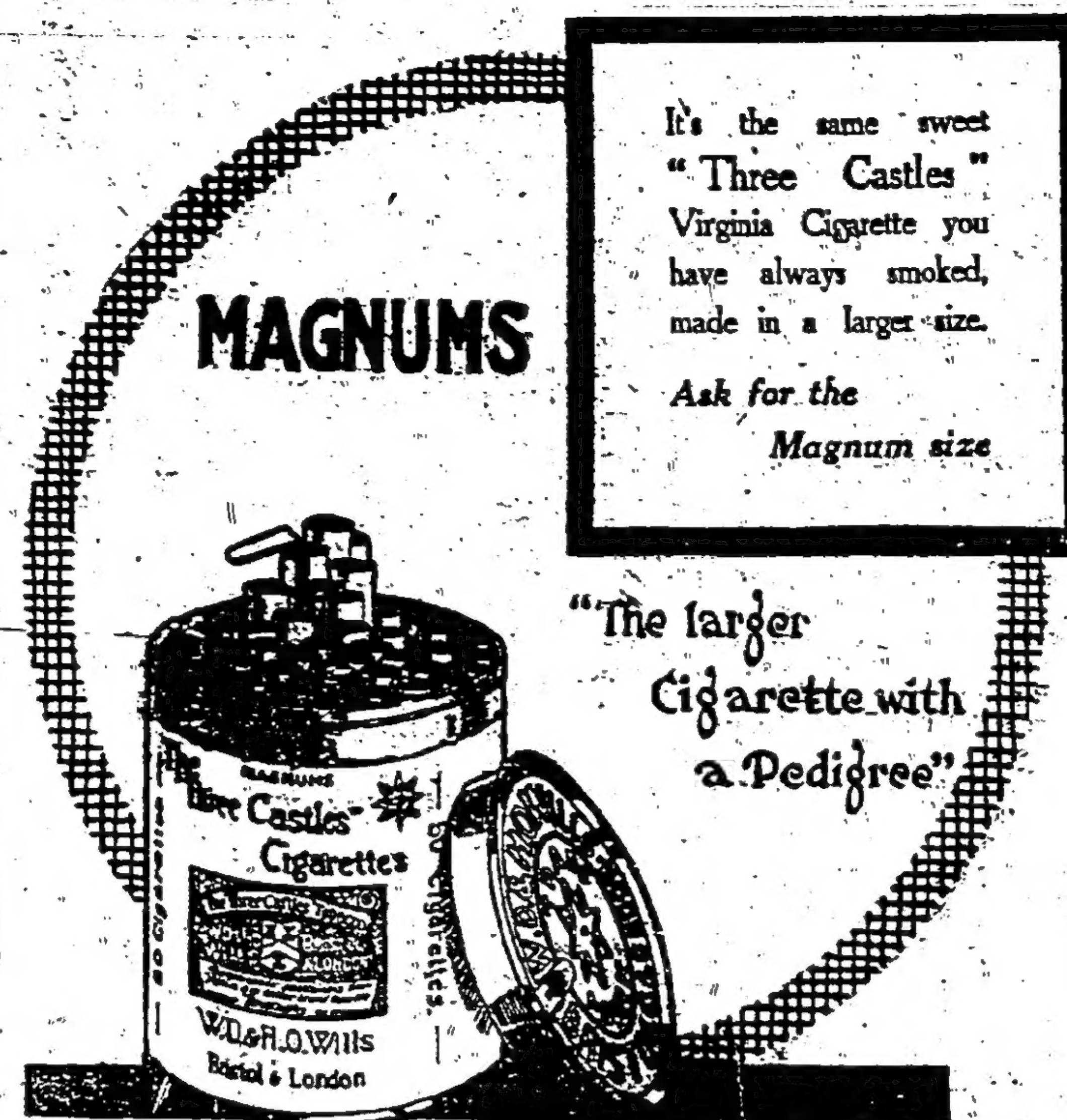
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THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.
ITS ANTIQUITY AND MEANING.

Members of the Royal Society of
St. George attended the afternoon
service at the Temple Church recently,
and the Master (the Rev. W. F.
Draper), in his address, spoke of the
National Anthem. The story of the
National Anthem was, he said, one
of very curious interest in regard to
the words and the music. It had
been investigated minutely, and was
still not perfectly cleared up. The
four words which were its refrain,
and which carried the chief
burden of its prayer, were derived
from I. Samuel x., 22-26, where
there were the words, "And all
the people shouted, and said 'God
save the King,' or from one of the
parallel passages where the same
words recur; for in the
Old Testament they were used suffi-
ciently often to entitle us to regard
them as a proverbial form of prayer.

The form in which we now sing the
National Anthem was an expansion
of the four words, "God save the
King," and had been traced back
with great probability to a Latin
chorus which was printed in the
word-book of a concert given in 1743
or 1744 by John Travers, organist of
the Chapel Royal. Dr. W. H.
Cummings and Dr. Julian, after in-
vestigation, considered that John
Travers discovered the Latin words
in the music books of the Chapel
Royal; and they adopted the opinion
recorded by Dr. Arne (who arranged
the musical setting in 1745),
that the Latin words had
been sung as an anthem or occasional
hymn in the Chapel of James the
Second. But no particular public
fame had gathered round the anthem
in its Latin version, and it was to an
English version, sung in Drury Lane
Theatre on Sept. 28, 1745, (twelve
days after the proclamation of the
Pretender at Edinburgh), that the
first great flood of popularity of the
words and music was due. Two other
London theatres followed suit by
including it in their programmes,
and in the following month the words
and music were published in the
Gentleman's Magazine with the addi-
tion of a third verse, substantially the
same as that still in use.

The history of the music was even
more difficult to trace. Dr. Arne
stated that it was a received opinion
in his day that the music as well as
the Latin words came from James
the Second's Chapel; but the point of
chief interest was that as early as
1616 Dr. John Bull, the first Lecturer
in Music at Gresham College, pub-
lished an "Ayre," entitled "God save
the King," fitting the four words, and
described by Dr. Cummings as "either
a chant to the four words or a musical
embodiment to the cry of the
people." From the time of the
anthem being sung in the three
theatres in 1745 it had continuously
won its way into the possession of the
hearts of the British people, and

without any formal enactment, had
become established and recognised
under the title of the National An-
them. Twenty years after its first
public fame the melody began to be
known on the Continent; first in
Denmark, where, in 1790, a version
was published for a Royal birthday.
Three years later it passed to Berlin,
and after being somewhat altered,
both in words and tune, it was
adopted as the national air of Prus-
sia, of Saxony, and some other North
German States.

As to the meaning of the prayer
and the spirit in which it should be
sung, the first point to observe was
that the words "God save the King"
were a recognition that there was a
Power higher and greater than the
King, and that it rested with this
Power to save or to destroy. If we
let our minds go back over the
history of kingship in this country,
we should discern that in its long
course it had been saved by its
gradual growth in power of adapta-
tion to new needs. The pattern of
kingship was the pattern shown by
Christ. God saved kings by saving
kingdoms. There had never been a
time when we needed to have a fuller
idea of what we asked God to do
than when, in the present time, we
said "God save the King." The
three verses of the National Anthem
were clear in phraseology and direct
in thought. They showed a progress
from the simple wish for long and
happy life to the wish for complete
defence and victory over external
enemies. The word "politics," which
was sometimes misunderstood, meant
"hostile devices" by such enemies.
The last verse embraced a petition for
God's best gifts, the choicest gifts
stored in the divine treasury, and
passed to the idea of the defence
of our laws. The words, "Thy
choicest gifts in store," implied that
we asked for our King the same gifts
that were the crown of Christ, and
when we sang them we ought to
know that that was their meaning.
We were witnessing the birth, not
only of new ideas but new things in
the world—things beginning to be
expressed in the phrase, "a common-
wealth of nations." The more
distant nations under our flag regard-
ed the Crown as a symbol and centre
of union with a connection more
intense, because of the distance from
which they beheld it. How
our prayers followed the King's
Apparent to the Throne as he
moved about from one part to
another of our commonwealth of
nations, with the true Kingliness
about him. Those men whose hearts
God had touched would say "God
save the King" with a sense of some-
thing like awe when they thought of
what might open "out before long in
the future." They would think not
so much of divine rights as of divine
opportunities, and less of earthly
power and riches, than of the ap-
parent vocation to show what those
could be when they were counted as
nothing compared with the true
riches of the kingdom of God.

STRANGE SHIPPING
ACCOUNTS.

The Ministry of Shipping does not
seem fortunate in the way its accounts
are presented. These for the year
ended March 31 last disclose a deficit
of £100,403,000. The chief item
of revenue is £74,452,000, being
"Receipts under 'Liner Requisition
Scheme,'" and the chief item of
expenditure is £202,615,000, on
account of "Hire and Expenses of
Requisitioned and 'Other Vessels.'"
We know that the Liner Requisition
Scheme came to an end early last
year, and we are entitled to believe
that the Hire and Expenses of Requi-
sitioned and Other Vessels must have
been substantially less last year than
in 1918, when they were nominally
£152,991,000. Therefore, we con-
clude that much of the expenditure
incurred and much of the revenue
received during the past twelve
months actually related to an earlier
period.

A year ago, when a deficit of
£110,947,000 was announced, the
Ministry stated that much of the
outlay incurred in respect of hire
and expenses of requisitioned and
other vessels was for "services
rendered to other Departments of
the State, such as the War Office
and the Ministry of Munitions, for
which there was no repayment." This
year we read of the Ministry of
Shipping having had a difference
of opinion with the War Office on
the subject of £535,000, on account
of the cost of "labour and super-
vision" provided by the War Office
at the very expensive National Ship-
yards. In the end, although the
Shipping Controller considered the
War Office claim "unreasonable,"
he paid it in full. The impression
which the average student of affairs
will draw from these two incidents
is that, in its business dealings with
other Government Departments, the
Ministry of Shipping has not always
stood out for its financial rights.

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The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1920.

ADVERSARIA.

A book by Robert Thoreau and White. We find it full of irritants. Making a quite unnecessary comparison between Gilbert White and Thoreau, he asks, "who wants to be preached at about the strivings of the soul, when the noble trees are waiting to be seen and loved?" This about this, by Thoreau: "I found in myself, and still find, an instinct towards a higher, or, as it is named, spiritual life, as do most men, and another towards a primitive rank and savage one, and I reverence them both." Apart from the soul of the observer, trees have no nobility or aspect to be loved. They are only so much matter, or so much form and colour. Thoreau's attitude was right, his thought valuable. He was certainly not "preaching." Blatchford's comment is silly. White's egotism in the Natural History may be less conscious than Thoreau's, but it is there all through. It shows absolute lack of understanding to say that "White thinks only of his work, while Thoreau thinks chiefly of himself." This comment by one who loves both, each for his own sake. When Blatchford presumes to speak of Thoreau's "puny, greedy, eager soul," well—one asks, who and what is Blatchford? He is, incidentally, one who thinks the vowel repetitions in "or the golden bowl be broken" are beautiful because they "suggest the deep clang and 'chime' of stricken metal," although that golden bowl means the human skull. Perhaps 'tis just. From his skull we get—clangour.

As the paper that denied even plausibility to the story that Chinese could or would turn Bolshevistic, we welcome the opinions of a knowledgeable man like Sir John Jordan, who told the Daily Mail that Bolshevism had not made, and he did not think it would make, any great headway in China. There is no real danger. "Nearly every man has some stake in the country," as the land laws are very good. The peasant holds the land direct from the State. "He might

also have added that the Chinese has brains, for that really explains why 'the thing is foreign to the Chinese spirit'."

OTHER strong public opinion points. Forming in China, and of the Chinese as wonderful organisers. He instanced the boycott of Japanese goods, "very effectively worked and costing Japan millions." He spoke of the boy emperor, now being tutored by Mr. R. F. Johnson, formerly of Hongkong and Weihaiwei. (This story is reproduced elsewhere.) He spoke of the greater freedom of Chinese women, and of their open interest in politics. He thought the struggle between North and South a passing phase. It is a matter chiefly between military leaders manoeuvring for position and power. Some of them have become millionaires in the process. The people have little interest in it.

The "Tariff reformers" at Home may be feeling happy now, or they may not. They ought to, because they have got a bit of Protection. The new Australian duties number 95, "all of them on articles hitherto imported from the United Kingdom free." The Sydney correspondent of the Daily Telegraph refers to it as an epoch-making event in the history of imperial fiscal relationship. That should encourage them.

The death of Miss Rhoda. Broughton, the novelist, announced yesterday, made some of us feel strangely old. It seems almost as if it happened in a past life, that we had to take home from Modie's for our mothers the stories of this very Victorian clergyman's daughter. "Cometh up as a flower" was published as far back as 1867. Miss Broughton was nearly 80 years old.

Winston Churchill has decided to put the army back into "a cheap and simplified form of the pre-war uniform." The uniform our soldiers won the war in is good enough for peace, and we cannot understand why this waste has been allowed when the nation is so hard-up. However much is spent on Winston's funeral, it will save us money.

In the pleasant polyglot manner of the kitchen, they called it chicken "a la king," regardless of grammar—but that didn't prevent this Creole dish being the event of the week. Shakespeare would have

wasted no words on roses, when getting off his "what's in a name" stunt, had he been privileged to devour such food. With a Sauterne that had paid a brief visit to the ice bucket, and the sauce of a master—oh boys! A grand and glorious business.

All good democrats RUMANIAN and moralists should hold aloof from the PRINCE. Fuss that is being made over this particular visitor, merely because he is a prince. Way back in March Reuter told us that this young man was dissolving his "morganatic" marriage in order to revive his title to the succession. Churchmen who countenance "morganatic" marriage are conniving at two sets of morals, one for royalty, one for the common people. They are, in effect, putting princes above morality. Snobbery and curiosity will provide the crowds that princes like to attend their comings and goings, but principles should thin them in this case.

Some Manchester tobacco. Frank has sent to the Adversarian a reminder that the most active ingredient in tobacco smoke is carbon monoxide, a deadly poison, one or two drops of which in concentrated form can kill a dog. That may be, but the Adversarian isn't a dog, and carbon monoxide isn't concentrated in a Corona or in his new seven dollar pipe. Besides, after absorbing carbon monoxide for nearly forty years, he has lost all fear of it. Those readers who decide to give up smoking as a result of this warning may send their cigars to the Adversarian, in large or small lots.

"Morganatic" marriages were a German dodge. Where the parties were not of equal rank (ebenbürtig) they could "marry," but the children would not take the rank of the "nobler" parent. Generally speaking, it has come to mean a union of "royal" blood with blood of "inferior" quality, which, as will be readily admitted now, is an absurdity. The German Crown Prince, for instance. To what woman could he possibly condescend? The word is usually supposed to be derived from *morgengabe*, morning gift, the husband's first present to the wife.

A Peak resident gave a dinner at THAT FAILED, which all the dishes were given names intended to be complimentary to one or other of the guests. The host wrote it out in kitchen French, and allocated the chicken to the Adversarian, as "poulet fin d'Adversarian," meaning "fin" in the sense of refined, or delicate. Compare "fin d'écriture," fine writing. But the Adversarian read it in the sense of "end," e.g., "fin de siècle," and translated it, "This chicken will be the end of the Adversarian."

John Bull makes a point of the fact that "soda" is 7s. 6. per cwt., average, and that a certain firm is asking £15 a ton. There are about eighteen kinds of soda on the market, ranging from caustic soda at £13, acetate at £61, bicarb at £14, down to carbonated ash at £6 10s., so that it is not easy to guess how he gets his "average."

HONGKONG AND PROTECTION. Protectionist propaganda at Home that their proposals are unnecessary. It is with pride and pleasure that we hail this proof of local official commonsense. We have already shown how it has worked with Australia. Hongkong and Singapore have thrived because of its absence, and England will thrive when the profiteering gang now interested in Tariff Reform and "Control" get booted out.

Speaking in Parliament against the proposed Divorce Law Reform, Lady Astor used the stock arguments about the spirituality of marriage, said divorce was too easy in America, and that the tie should be tightened, not loosened. After which the papers joyfully pointed out that before she married Waldorf Astor she was privately divorced in Virginia from Robert Gould Shaw, to whom she had had a child. John Bull alleges that there was collusion, toward a divorce, and in view of her Parliamentary utterances, accuses her of being "a hypocrite of the first water." The facts being admitted, the denunciation would seem just and well deserved.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 8d.

Last week eight Chinese died of influenza.

Communicable disease last week was—Plague, 12 cases; diphtheria, one; enteric, four; cerebro-spinal three. In the subsequent two days there were three more, one each of all save diphtheria.

A Chinese employed at a fish stall at the Central Market has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from an ugly cut in the leg, alleged to have been inflicted by a fish in the course of a fight. The assailant has absconded.

Chan Sze a widow living at No. 4, Procession Street, reports that at 6.55 p.m., yesterday, she heard a knock at the door of the flat, and on enquiring the identity of the visitor, a voice said that a friend had brought a letter for her grandson. On opening the door, two men rushed in, and pressing her down, they attempted to gag her. Whilst she struggled with the intruders, two other entered. She managed to pull the gag out of her mouth, and shouted out "thieves," whereupon the unwelcome visitors bolted down the stairs. Nothing was stolen.

Six weeks' hard labour and twelve strokes with a rattan was the sentence passed on a hawker by Mr. N. L. Smith this morning, for hawking without a licence, and for assaulting Indian constable B33. It was stated in evidence that the defendant was seen by the Indian hawking some fruits in Des Voeux Road Central yesterday. When the defendant saw the constable walking towards him, he bolted. The constable gave chase and it was not until they were near the Western Market that he caught his prisoner. The defendant walked a few paces with the constable apparently resigned to the inevitable, but suddenly he broke loose, and picking up a couple of stones, he threw them at the constable, one of them hitting the latter on the shoulder. Another chase ensued, and when the defendant found that escape was impossible, he lay on the ground and refused to get up. He gave the constable a lot of trouble, and it was not until the arrival of another constable, that he was forcibly removed to the station, struggling all the way. The defendant denied that he was selling fruits. He said he only had some peanuts. His Worship decided that it made no difference what the defendant sold as long as he admitted selling without a licence and passed the sentence mentioned above.

A DAGGER DUEL.

ONE MAN CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED MURDER.

There was an echo of the Stone Nullah Lane dagger duel in Mr. Hutchison's Court this morning, when Inspector Kent charged one of the contestants with attempted murder. The Inspector said that when the Police arrived on the scene of the duel, the men were fighting furiously, and both were bleeding from numerous wounds. The fight was promptly stopped when the arrival of the Police was announced, and they both ran away. Chase was given, and they were caught and removed to the Government Civil Hospital. The defendant was discharged only yesterday, whilst the other man who was more severely injured, and who at one time was thought to be in such a critical condition that his Worship had to take his dying deposition, is happily out of danger now, and is progressing very favourably. He ought to be able to leave the hospital in a week's time. After his arrest, said the Inspector, the defendant made a statement to the effect that the complainant owed him \$2. On the 1st inst. he met him, and seeing that he was "flush," asked him for the return of the money, but he refused. Heated words led to blows, and it was alleged by the defendant that in the course of the fight, he was pounced upon by some of the complainant's gangmen, who gave him a severe beating, cutting his nose and bruising his body. On the following day (June 2) arming himself with a knife, he went out to seek revenge, and meeting the complainant in Stone Nullah Lane, he invited him to fight. They both used knives and he admitted that in the course of the duel he stabbed the complainant in the side, but that was not before he himself had received several cuts. The Inspector said he would like a remand until the complainant is able to attend Court to give evidence. A week's remand was granted.

CAUSE OF DESPONDENCY.

DESPONDENCY is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SANITARY BOARD MEETING.

A NOTABLE ONE.

The fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board, held yesterday evening at the offices in the Post Office Building, was a very important one.

Mr. G. R. Sayer, president, and, in addition, there were also present Col. Humphrey, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Messrs. C. G. Alabaster, S. W. Teo, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio, Dr. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds, Secretary.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report on changes proposed to be incorporated in the Estimates of the Sanitary Department for 1920, remarked:

My proposal and the report of the sub-Committee have been in your hands for some time and, I hope, do not require very much explanation. There are, I think, three changes which I propose. The first is an increase in the scavenging personnel to keep pace with increased buildings in Hongkong and with our widening sphere of activity in Kowloon. The recommendation is for an increase of fifty scavenging coolies. As members know, we have established branch offices at Samshui and Kowloon City this year for the first time. We have intentionally moved very slowly indeed in these new districts, but next year we propose gradually to tighten the reins and to enforce our regulations. The second recommendation is one which comes directly under the control of the Government and involves the incorporation of a new principle in regard to the promotion of Sanitary Inspectors. I feel justified in putting forward this recommendation and have received considerable support from the members of the sub-Committee. The necessary qualifications for appointment are possession of two Chinese certificates, and a Sanitary Institute certificate. The original recommendation was that the Inspectors should be able to be appointed to the first class after six years' service but the sub-Committee recommended that the period of service should be five years. I feel justified in recommending this to the Government in view of the special nature of the Sanitary Inspector's work. If we get men with this necessary qualification I think they are entitled to look forward to a special time when they will be able to get into the senior class. The third recommendation concerns the disposal of refuse in the Colony. It has become necessary to provide some quicker means of carrying refuse from the City of Victoria. Members are aware that at present we dispose of all refuse from Victoria and Kowloon by dumping it at Kau-Chau Island. It is a system to which there is some objection. There is the nuisance of floating refuse. The original proposition provided for two additional lighters and one new steam towing launch. I propose as an alternative, that the steam towing launch in the Kowloon Peninsula be brought to Hongkong and that the Kowloon Peninsula, which is suitable for a motor tractor, have one with trucks. We have also to consider that with the present price of coal these launches will be very expensive, and that the refuse is exposed in rough weather. The alternative I suggest is to dump on a convenient foreshore which is above high water and behind a protecting mole with a view to reclaiming in future. For this purpose, too, a number of coolies will be required. The refuse of Kowloon can be collected by a motor tractor and tipped over into the dump. If it is possible to obtain sufficient depth of water for a lighter from Hongkong to get alongside the dump, it is proposed to make the experiment. It is believed that an important saving will be effected and it is hoped that ultimately, when the stuff has time to solidify, it will be of use as a foundation for the reclamation scheme.

The total additional expenditure will amount to something like \$100,000, but I think you all realise that I am only asking for bare necessities. We have no knowledge whatever where the money is coming from to pay for these things. Personally I should very much like to see permanent office buildings at Samshui and Kowloon City. I now move the adoption of the report.

TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS.

Dr. Ozorio: It was once impressed upon me by an official member that the Board's powers were purely advisory. If that be so I would ask your permission to offer through you, some advice and criticism to the Government. I have had the estimates for the year for my hands for over a fortnight and after a careful study of it I find that its aims are more of omission than of commission. Although some of the suggestions I am about to make may not appear wholly new to this department yet they being subjects of interest to the public health of the Colony I hope I will be pardoned if I trespass at times on the functions of our senior and more

august body, the Legislative Council. I refer to the building of an ante-natal clinic, a lying-in hospital, a foreign hospital on the Kowloon Peninsula, a sanatorium for tuberculosis patients at Dumb Bells Island, the appointment of a full-time tuberculosis officer and a full-time school medical officer. In these days with the cries for babies and more babies it is indeed with regret and consternation that I view the apathy of the Government toward the mother and the child who is the father or the mother of to-morrow. In most countries an ante-natal clinic is a sine qua non and many mothers and children are saved yearly from the dangers of such highly dangerous diseases as eclampsia and placenta praevia. At present the medical inspection of schools is far from being ideal. At most it is a biennial affair, and even then I understand the day scholars are not looked after. The appointment of a Government School Medical Officer will not only prevent many of the eye and teeth troubles so prevalent in all schools but will also be a great check to the spread of such contagious diseases as measles, etc. Nowadays a man who is diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis receives it with much the same feeling as a murderer who hears his death sentence. If the dangers of this white plague can be mitigated in England by the appointment of tuberculosis officers and the establishment of sanatoria, Hongkong must follow her example. The mortality returns of our Colony show phthisis and other tuberculous diseases as the cause of the greater number of our deaths, and if by the establishment of the above mentioned institutions we could decrease it, the Government must not look at the question of expense. As you have informed me, sir, that the question of factory inspectors is being considered by the Government, I will draw your attention to the suggestion that the post of tuberculosis medical officer and of inspecting medical officer of factories might be merged and thus save expense. The construction of a lying-in hospital and a foreign hospital in Kowloon, I will not go into in detail, seeing that these are so very much in the public eye, except to remind the Government that these hospitals are vital necessities of the Colony. The report of Professor Olshinsky, I am afraid, has died a natural death, for the part relating to the congestion, so far as I can see, has not been acted upon. I remember when I was sitting on the medical sub-Committee to study the method of the prevention of the spread of cerebro-spinal fever it was suggested to enforce the by-law prohibiting the overcrowding of Chinese houses and tenements. This suggestion was turned down with the argument that if this by-law was enforced people would have to sleep in the streets. Cerebro-spinal fever is still amongst us. The immunity acquired by most of the surviving members of the community must certainly be on the wane and so may we not expect another epidemic of this dreaded disease in years to come? We have had an expert and we ought to profit by his advice. We have villages in the heart of this island which ought to be better utilised. I refer to one as an example—the Wong-nei-chong Village. Could this, and others, not be reclaimed and good cheap houses be built on them? I see that the Government is starting the Praya Reclamation scheme and I take this opportunity to warn the Government about the dangers of malaria when Morrison Hill is cut down to fill up the Praya. We all know the proximity of this place to the crowded residential area in Wanchai. Prophylaxis is better than cure and I hope that the Government in carrying this all-important and huge scheme through will realize that the pulling down of Morrison Hill will cause the formation of many pools which certainly will be the breeding places of mosquitoes. A thorny point which I see nothing about in the estimates is the laying-out of a proper sewer for Wong-nei-chong Valley. This district is now quite populous and it ought to be blessed with the benefits of a water carriage system at an early date if possible. The policy of having dry-closets still in our public latrines should be abandoned and I would like to see added to our estimates provision for the installation of the water-carriage system in all of them.

MR. C. G. ALABASTER seconded the adoption of the report which was carried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The appointment of Mr. S. P. Leigh as a second class Sanitary Inspector was confirmed.

Consequent on the salaries' scheme two senior Sanitary Inspectors have been appointed, one to look after personnel, the other, to look after stores.

Mr. H. E. Strange has been appointed a permanent Sanitary Inspector.

The limits of the Tai Kok Tsui market have been fixed at 200 yards.

FOR A LAME BACK.

IF you have pains or lameness in the back to the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Balm, twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE LATE MR. G. W. GREGG.

WELL ATTENDED FUNERAL AT HAPPY VALLEY.

The funeral of the late Mr. G. W. Gregg, whose unexpected death, which came as a great shock to his large circle of friends, was reported in yesterday's China Mail, took place at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, last evening. The cortege arrived at the Monument shortly after 5 p.m., and here it was heaped up with floral tributes sent by friends from every community in Hongkong. Walking immediately behind the hearse were the widow "and Mr. Hidden" (brother-in-law). They were followed by Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. F. C. Mason Hurley and a number of friends who included the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, the Hon. Mr. John Johnston, Messrs. E. J. Grist, F. Maitland, H. Percy Smith, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, D. M. Ross, H. W. Dick, M. S. Sassoon, J. Bell-Irving, L. E. Lammer, H. A. Lammer, E. Ezra, R. J. Patterson, L. N. Lee, S. E. Grimstone, J. W. Mitchell, J. P. Bragg, W. Anderson, A. M. L. Soares, F. H. Thomas, M. Manuk, W. T. Edwards, C. M. Alves, F. Ellis, T. H. Smith, L. d'Almada, A. G. da Rocha, Lieut. Hake (representing the Harbour Dept.), A. A. Alves and L. E. S. Hodge.

The general public brought up the rear. The coffin was met at the cemetery gate by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle who led the procession to the graveside where a very impressive burial service was read.

Amongst the many floral tributes sent were those from "Mother," "Dick," "Ma and Arthur," "Dot, Kinie, Gerrie, Ethel and Bertha," "Wife," "San and Aggie," "Harry and Alf," Messrs. Hughes and Hough, Messrs. Hughes and Hough's Comrades Department, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Mason Hurley, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. de Figueredo, Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Messrs. Lammer Bros. & Co., Messrs. Moxon and Taylor, Comrades and Members of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club, the Hongkong Jockey Club, Junior Mess of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, ex-Sergeants and troopers of the Hongkong Police Reserve, Mounted Section, Reporters of the Hongkong Daily Press, Commander Beckwith, Lieut. Hake and the Harbour Dept., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. N. J. Sabb, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Mr. Eldon Potter, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Edwards, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Mr. Douglas E. Clark, Mr. Edward Ezra, Mr. N. Croucher, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. H. W. Lucas, Mr. H. Percy Smith, Mr. John Arnold, Dr. Baleam, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. M. S. Sassoon, Mr. Harold Seth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hennessy, Mr. T. M. Leitch, Mr. J. M. Hall, Mr. A. H. Compton, Mr. R. E. Bellios, Mr. S. E. Grimstone, Mr. G. M. Goodall, Mr. Edward Walker, Mr. E. Howard, Mr. D. M. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Rapley, Mr. H. A. Lammer, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Hase and family, Mr. William Goldenberg, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mitchell, Mr. F. Lammer, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wilton, Mr. L. E. Lammer, Mr. T. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. J. Antonio Sanh, Mr. Frank Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hill, Mr. R. F. Thompson, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mr. J. P. Bragg, Mr. R. Hancock, Mr. L. E. S. Hodge, Mr. H. W. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. W. Anderson, Mr. C. J. Higginbotham, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Frost, Mr. I. J. Lossiss, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Ansie, Mr. F. H. Thomas, Mr. T. W. Doyle, Mr. G. E. Towns, Mr. Fred Ellis, Mr. U. Rumiham, Mr. A. A. Alves, Mr. A. J. M. Gomes, Mr. and Miss Menik, Mr. A. E. Hall, Mr. A. S. Ellis, Mr. J. M. Wong, Mr. B. W. Tape, Mr. S. K. Ko, Mr. L. A. Silva, Mr. C. M. S. Alves, Mr. A. J. Kew, Mr. J. F. Grose, Mr. C. H. W. Kew, Mr. M. A. Razack, Mr. J. M. Place da Silva, Mr. P. L. Silva, the Misses Ellis, Miss Angela Remedios, and Mr. O. Kitchell.

ALLEGED BOGUS LOTTERY.

A CASE IN CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, May 10.—A case of an alleged bogus lottery started and maintained by Europeans and Indians under the name of the New Race and Sporting Club, in Calcutta, is being investigated by the Calcutta C.I.D. The modus operandi of the Club, it is alleged, is to send bogus raffle tickets to other parts of India, Burma and Ceylon for sale, and thereby cheat the public ignorant of its system of working and genuineness. Hundreds of tickets, it is stated, have been sold in Burma by the agents of this club, who have thereby collected thousands of rupees. The Club, it is alleged, has been running on for some years, and the C.I.D. have obtained strong proofs, and vigorous enquiries are proceeding.

"VALLA-WALLA" LAUNCHES.
Phone No. 3316.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

IMPERIAL AND COLONIAL TRADE.

GREAT EXHIBITION PLANNED.

LONDON, June 7.

At the Mansion House the Lord Mayor presided over a large meeting this afternoon, held in connection with imperial trade relations and the forthcoming British trade exhibition. He read a letter from the Prince of Wales as president of the general committee, stating that the government had decided to introduce a bill providing £100,000 towards the exhibition guarantee fund, conditionally on at least half a million sterling being otherwise guaranteed. The Prince hoped that at least a million sterling would be guaranteed.

The Premier wrote regretting his absence. He urged everyone to the most energetic support of the exhibition, and declared that trade between the Mother country and the Dominions was at present steadily declining as compared with similar trade with foreign countries. This ought to be arrested, whatever its cause.

Lord Milner urged that the exhibition must be on a vast scale befitting the empire and thoroughly characteristic of the resources of the empire. He emphasized that the exhibition would have social and national as well as an economic value and make for the interdependence of the various parts of the commonwealth.

Sir George Perley, the high commissioner for Canada, promised the hearty support of Canada.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

PROTEST AGAINST AMERICAN INTERFERENCE.

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, June 5.

Sixty members of Yale University have sent a protest to Congress against any Congressional resolution or item in the political programme touching relations between Britain and Ireland. The protest recalls the resentment felt by the United States during the civil war of 1861-65 at any foreign interference.

SIR JOHN BUCKNILL.

LONDON, June 5.

Sir John Alexander Bucknill, of Singapore, has been appointed Puisne Judge of Patna High Court.

RECOGNIZING RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 8.

The Times understands that the Government is about to make a postal arrangement with Russia. The French oppose the agreement on the ground that it implies recognition of the Soviet administration.

BOLSHEVISM AND BRITISH IN PERSIA.

LONDON, June 8.

The Times correspondent at Teheran says in order to avoid a repetition of petty incidents with the Bolsheviks at Enzeli, the British troops were withdrawn from Resht to Menjil. A Bolshevik force of 300 then entered Resht.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

ONE WOMAN ELECTED.

BERLIN, June 7.

Those elected so far include the democrats Dernburg and Haussmann, the Majority Socialists Scheidemann, Eduard, Bernstein and the minister Bauer, the People's Party Selfrich, the Independents Frau Ziets, Georg, and Ledebour. Erzberger's election is regarded as assured. Count Bernstorff was defeated.

BERLIN, June 7.

The state of the parties at six this evening was Majority Party 68, Independents 47, Democrats 25, Centre 35, People's Party 34, Communists 1.

BERLIN, June 8.

The papers call attention to a remarkable decline in the Centre Party votes in Rhineland, hitherto one of its chief strongholds. The party lost 44,000 votes at Cologne and 11,000 at Düsseldorf. The Independents gained tremendously in the industrial region, while the Majority Party lost half. Electors for the Independents in Cologne increased their vote from 4,000 to 30,000.

WAR WITH IRELAND.

LONDON, June 7.

The new system of military patrol in Ireland is apparently beginning to bear fruit, as a communique from Dublin says the intervention of a military patrol frustrated an attack on the constabulary barracks at Brosna in county Kerry. Six armed men and a motorcar containing arms and ammunition were captured. A soldier in Tipperary was fired on and wounded. There were no arrests. A pilot at Queenstown refused to bring in a vessel conveying war munitions. The ship was berthed by the harbour-master. Workers subsequently refused to unload her. They declined to hand over the crane, whereupon the lock was broken and the ship discharged, while protected by a guard of soldiers.

MUNITIONS POUR INTO IRELAND.

LONDON, June 8.

Munitions are pouring into Ireland. The Cork Harbour commissioners refused to unlock the cranes for transport or unloading the military lorries, whereupon soldiers broke the locks and began unloading. Limerick workers refused to handle coal destined for the constabulary. Constables unloaded it under armed escort.

OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, June 3.

Mr. Windham, Government representative on the Overseas Settlement Committee, speaking at a colonisation dinner at the Lyceum Club, announced that a bill would shortly be introduced appointing a committee to deal with the question of emigration, but before women left the country they should be assured that settled employment was waiting overseas.

ZIONISM.

LONDON, June 7.

A Zionist world conference meets in London on July 4, to deal with the colonisation of Palestine and the financing thereof. The conference will appeal to Jewish people on behalf of a £25,000,000 fund which it has been decided to raise from Jews throughout the world.

TRAM AND RICSHA COLLIDE.

LADY PASSENGER INJURED.

As the result of a collision with a westbound tramcar in front of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Des Vieux Road Central, about 4.15 p.m. yesterday, Mrs. A. Silva, wife of Mr. Silva, of Messrs. Lapique & Co., was thrown violently out of a ricksha, receiving severe cuts in the face and bruises on the head. Mrs. Silva, who was bleeding profusely, appeared to be momentarily stunned. The usual Chinese crowd soon collected. Assistance was immediately forthcoming from the bank, and no sooner had it been suggested that ice was necessary than some was procured by a member of the staff with all speeds from the bank mess. The wounds were bathed and ice applied.

Commander Kilgour, who was passing in his motor car immediately after the accident, stopped and offered to convey Mrs. Silva to hospital. Mr. Silva, who had been summoned to the scene of the accident by telephone message, gladly acceded, and with the assistance of two European ladies, a gentleman, and a European sergeant, was placed in the car and conveyed to St. Paul's Hospital at Causeway Bay.

On enquiry at the French Hospital this morning it was learned that Mrs. Silva was feeling much better and was making a rapid recovery from the effects of her unpleasant experience.

The ricksha coolie has been arrested on a charge that he was not licensed. The number of the tram car was 46.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

A new system of rendering and publishing the Chinese Maritime Customs trade statistics which are compiled and issued by the Maritime Customs Service has been inaugurated, beginning with the Trade Returns for March quarter, 1920.

The more important changes which have been introduced are, as regards the Annual Returns, the elimination of the former Part II, the volume in which the annual statistics of each port have hitherto been brought together; and, as far as the Quarterly Returns are concerned, the discontinuance of publication of the quarterly returns of all the ports in the combined bound volume. Hereafter, the latter will be issued as separate pamphlets, one for each port, and published separately as soon after the close of each successive quarter as possible.

The opportunity has been taken to improve the arrangement of the various tables published in the Returns, and a comparative column has been added to the tables of the June, September, and December quarters showing cumulative figures from January 1st to the end of the quarter concerned for the current and two preceding years. The December quarter pamphlet, moreover, will also include the Annual Trade Report in English and Chinese of the port concerned and certain annual tables. It will thus be seen that the December quarter returns will contain all the information hitherto published in Part II. of the annual volume, which will therefore cease to be issued. No modifications are contemplated in the former Part III, which will hereafter become Part II.

It is expected that the changes explained above will considerably advance the date of publication of the quarterly and annual trade statistics.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

1ST DIVISION.

Garrison	P. W. L. P.
Chinese R.C.	3 2 1 4
Club de Recreio	3 2 1 4
Hongkong C.C.	3 2 1 4
United Services R.C.	3 1 2 2
Kowloon C.C.	3 0 3 0

2ND DIVISION.

Civil Service	P. W. L. P.
Chinese R.C. (B)	4 3 1 6
Wigwam	3 2 1 4
Craigengower	3 1 2 2
Hongkong C.C. (B)	3 1 2 2
United Services R.C. (B)	2 0 2 0
Kowloon C.C. (B)	2 0 2 0

TO-MORROW'S CROWN PRINCE.

If you feel you must go to have a look at him, we mention that the Crown Prince of Rumania is expected to land about 12.30.

All officers and heads of departments are bidden to meet at Blake Pier at noon.

Sub-Inspector Cockle this morning charged a coolie employed by the Detective Department, Central Police Station with the theft of a quantity of clothing and \$10 belonging to some Chinese detectives. The Inspector said that the \$10 was entrusted to the defendant to pay a mess bill. He took the money and went to Yau-mat, and failed to return. Enquiries were made, and it was discovered that several Chinese detectives had been robbed of their best suits. It did not take long to get him.—One month's hard.

STUDENTS' SUIT A WASH-OUT.

BOTH SIDES DISMISSED.

In the case of Wob Lan Chau and Wob Chak Sang vs. Sham Heung Lam heard in the Puisse Court yesterday by Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, after evidence was in, upon consideration of all the facts in the case, neither side was upheld and the suit was dismissed. This is the case wherein two young men from Canton came to Hongkong to learn the chauffeur's art, and were not satisfied with their tuition after having paid two instalments to their teacher.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

TO LET.—In Kowloon, FURNISHED "Chic Villa" Taipei Road. From August 1st 1920. Apply Teayoung & Co., 3, Queen's Building, Tel. 2175.

DOLLAR ACADEMY, SCOTLAND.—CHARLES S. DOUGALL, M.A. (formerly Edinburgh Fellow, Glasgow University). Head-master, which re-opens on 2nd September next, provides at a moderate cost a complete HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION in all Departments from 10 years of age upwards. Illustrated Prospectuses may be had on application to the HEADMASTER, or to THOS. J. YOUNG, F.C.I.S., Secretary.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, June 12, 1920, commencing at 10 o'clock (noon), at Messrs. Yue Fat's Godown, Kennedy Town.

(For account of the concerned.)

1678 bags Tonkin Rice, (Stored in above godown).

110 bags Tonkin Rice, (Stored in Wah Kae's Godown, Kennedy Town).

135 bags Tonkin Rice, (Stored in No. 12 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kennedy Town).

208 bags Tonkin Rice, (Stored in No. 10 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., West Point).

150 bags Tonkin Rice, (Stored in No. 9 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., West Point).

Terms:—Cash on delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hongkong, June 9, 1920.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR."

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, SHANGHAI and MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on June 14th, at 10 a.m., and June 15th, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented with in a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 15th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be affected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

I. ORAM SHEPPARD, Acting Agent. Hongkong, June 9, 1920.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Management of the "China Mail" desires to inform the public that its tariff for advertisements inserted on and after this date will be increased by 20 per cent.

This increase is rendered imperative by the constantly growing cost of production, the price of paper alone having advanced by 700 per cent during the past five years.

In order to meet these conditions newspapers and magazines all over the world have been obliged to raise their subscription rates—advertising rates—in some cases by as much as 100 per cent—and, at the same time, to curtail the size and number of pages. For the present, however, it has been decided, in the interests of the public generally and of advertisers in particular, to leave the price of the "China Mail" unchanged.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

AS from to-day, all preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the "China Mail," will be charged for at the rate of \$1 each, providing they do not occupy more than four lines. If this space is exceeded they will be charged in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned), on

TUESDAY,

June 15, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vieux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A Small Consignment of WHITE GOODS, &c., &c., comprising:—

Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg and Drawwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawwork Dollies, Table Cloths, Linen Damask Serviettes.

Also A few lots of Bellow Valises, Kit Bags, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases.

Two Pairs Prismatic Binoculars. (All new goods and in small lots.) Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, June 9, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on TUESDAY,

June 15, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vieux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c., comprising:—

Chamberfold Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washstands, &c., (framed Teakwood), Slideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Outlets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Slide Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Mirrors, Carpets, &c. Also

2 Pianos, 1 Easelled Bath, 1 Camera, &c., 2 good Rikshas, a Set Lawn Balls, and

One Upright Grand Piano by Wm. Knabe & Co. (Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, June 9, 1920.

Two new Launches are being built for the "WALLA-WALLA" Boat. Phone No. 3518.

DON'T FORGET

There is a Special Matinee

"THE FORTUNES OF FIJI"

TU-DAY, at 2.30 p.m.

THE CORONET.

NOTICES.

A TROUSSEAU NEED NOT

BE COSTLY TO BE SMART, at

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

THE ALLURING CHOICE OF

"ELSIECO" LINGERIE IS

MATCHED ONLY BY THE

MODERATE PRICE

Ladies' Jap Silk Princess Skirts

hand made trimmed with hand

made Lace and Embroidery. \$17.50.



A large assortment of Hand Made Lingerie of all kinds in stock.

— ALSO —

LADIES' SUMMER PYJAMAS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS.

A 2639	(Hindustani) Meow	Fox Trot Violin & Piano
A 2297	(Indiana) Darktown Strutters Ball	Jazz Band
A 2327	(Beale Street) Lily of the Valley	Princes Orchestra
A 5919	(Broken Doll) Biltmore Waltz	One Step
		Fox Trot Princes Band

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

15, DES VUEX ROAD, TEL. 1332.

ROUND THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

BY THE BEST & MOST COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS

THE SPECIAL REDUCTION PRICES:—

HUDSON or CHANDLER, 7-passenger Motor Car \$12.00

OAKLAND, 5-passenger Motor Car \$ 5.00

Phone 2499. BREEZY GARAGE.

161, Des Vieux Road, Central, (next to Sincere Co., Ltd.)

PEPSODENT TOOTH PASTE

FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central. Telephone No. 1877.

TANSAN

What is TANSAN? Why? The famous Japanese Natural Mineral Water.

"THE CHOICEST OF ALL CHOICE WATERS"

TANSAN is a NATURAL TONIC.

TANSAN is a DELICIOUS DRINK.

TANSAN is ABSOLUTELY PURE.

TANSAN is an AID TO DIGESTION.

TANSAN does NOT LOWER THE SYSTEM.

TANSAN is a PICK ME UP.

TANSAN has NO EQUAL.

TANSAN is FREE FROM BACTERIA.

If you have never tried TANSAN do so AT ONCE.

Taste it alone, mix it with your WHISKY, try it with

MILK, and remember you are drinking

"The Choicest of all Choice Waters."

TANSAN

Beware of spurious imitations which are unpalatable and dangerous.

See that the label bears the name of

J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON.

Tansan can be obtained at all 1st Class Hotels in the Far East.

Awarded Gold Medal at Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 125. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS—

(During the docking of s.s. SUAN "there will be no sailing to Macao at 8 a.m. and from Macao at 5 p.m.")
To Macao daily at 8 p.m.
From Macao daily at 8.30 a.m.Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thom, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES:
NEW YORK.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

About end of July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "PERSIA"

Sailing on or about 30th June.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 11th July.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 12th August.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)Regular Services between
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA
FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 10th June.

FOR JAVA.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU"

Sailing on or about 10th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA.)Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.
Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to South AFRICAN

PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA.

in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

ESTABLISHED, 1880. SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 516).

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

BURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

HAWAII MARU—Wednesday, 18th June.

HIMALAYA MARU—Sunday, 11th July.

BUENOS AIRES

Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and

Cape Town via Singapore.

SEATTLE MARU—Sunday, 4th July.

MEXICO MARU—Beginning of August.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO

Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

GANGES MARU—Friday, 15th June.

SAIGON MARU—End of June.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE

Regular Monthly service.

SHISEN MARU—Friday, 2nd July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE

Monthly service taking cargo to

New Zealand and Pacific Island.

MITSUBISHI MARU—Friday, 14th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service touching at immediate ports in

Japan and taking cargo Overland points U.S. in connection

with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

CHICAGO MARU—Tuesday, 8th June.

ARABIA MARU—Tuesday, 28th June.

NEW YORK

Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco,

Panama and Cuban Ports.

AMAZON MARU—Saturday, 26th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Mori, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokosuka.

KOSOKU MARU—Sunday, 20th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY

These steamers have

excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers

and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf

near the Harbour Office.

KAIYO MARU—Sunday, 13th June.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SHISEN MARU For Takao (direct)—Wednesday, 9th June.

SOSHU MARU—Thursday, 17th June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO. LTD.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA,
BANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS.

"GABO" (Cargo only) July 2nd.

"HWAH PING" July 4th.

("Calling at Port Darwin.")

For Passage and Freight apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO. LTD.

111 Connaught Road Central. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA, KANGAE, AMOY, SHANGHAI AND PUKOW
SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN
WHEATWELL, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation, electric lights and fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai
(three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 26.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Callagies: Shanghai and Kobe).

"CROSSEYS" About June 15th.

"TONTOM" About June 22nd.

"WHEATLAND MONTANA" About July 12th.

For PORTLAND Direct.

(Callagies: Shanghai and Kobe).

"MONTAGUE" About June 15th.

"WABAN" About June 23rd.

"ABERCO" About July 10th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

Via Panama.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" Sails about June 29th

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. FIVE FLOOR. HOTEL MANSIONS.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

"TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE"

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DEF. INWARDS ABOUT SAILING ABOUT
S.S. WEST HIXON June 15. S.S. WEST HIXON June 17.
S.S. WEST MONTOP July 10. S.S. WEST MONTOP July 12.
S.S. WEST HIXA Aug. 10. S.S. WEST HIXA Aug. 12.Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points;
no Transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

HEAD OFFICE: LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BRANCH OFFICES: KORE, SHANGHAI, MANILA, SINGAPORE.

HONGKONG OFFICE: Prince's Buildings, Charter Road.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

General Agent for South China.

Telephone No. 1063.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers tons Leave Hongkong.

SHIBERIA MARU 20,000 13th June.

SHINKYO MARU 22,000 17th June.

PERSIA MARU 8,000 5th July.

KOREA MARU 20,000 14th July.

TENYO MARU 21,000 11th Aug.

From Kobe. Call at Keelung. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, BALBOA,

CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers tons Leave Hongkong.

KIYO MARU 17,500 July 15th.

ANYO MARU 18,500 Sept. 8th.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER, Kings Building.

Telephones 2274 and 22.

SHIPPING

CP & OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Mori) Kobe & Yokohama)

STREAMERS FROM HONGKONG VANCOUVER

Steamers	From Hongkong	Vanouver
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 29	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 18
Montague	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 28	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Montague	Oct. 25	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Russia	Dec. 18	Jan. 3

Passage Rates Hongkong to United Kingdom.
 Empress of Russia 16,850 Tons Reg. Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold
 Empress of Asia 16,850 Tons Reg. Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold
 Empress of Japan 16,850 Tons Reg. Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold
 Montague 16,850 Tons Reg. Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Rates and sailings subject to change without notice.

For Rates and other information please apply to—

HONGKONG OFFICE: CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Telephone No. 26. Cable address: CANADIAN PACIFIC.

OCEAN SERVICES

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "CHINA" (10,200 tons)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

June 19th 1920. July 22nd 1920.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Tel. Passenger Dept. 1834.

Prince's Buildings, 125 House Street. Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent. 2161.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms

and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CALIFANY LEAVING

HAIKONG Capt. A. H. Stewart FRIDAY, 11th June, at 2 p.m.

HAILONG Capt. J. S. Thomson TUESDAY, 15th June, at 2 p.m.

HAIHONG Capt. W. C. Passmore FRIDAY, 18th June, at 2 p.m.

SWATOW, AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

General Managers. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR HAVANA & NEW YORK

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BELPA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and

CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED

For

LONDON AND HAMBURG. "KATHARINA" Second half July.

Subject to change without notice.

Or to KIESS & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"DEUCALION" via Beebe 5th July.

Steamers proceed via Beebe Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON. KIESS & Co.,

CANTON.

SIGHTLESS ARMY.

MARCH TO DOWNING STREET.

After their long tramp, the blind marchers are nearing London, says a mail paper. In a heavy downpour of rain, they reached Watford and settled down for two nights' rest before commencing the final stage of their journey to Downing-street, and they hope to Mr. Lloyd George. This sightless army is the most highhearted demonstration on record. Only one thing annoys them, and that is to be regarded as pitiable objects. Not even the dismal weather could damp their spirits; and they marched in military formation, with heads erect, singing popular ditties to the music of an improvised jazz band. After they had left St. Albans at midday they were joined by a grey-haired veteran from Manchester, who has been blind from his childhood days. He stepped out bravely, sometimes stumbling by the way, but always smiling and cheerful. He produced a tin whistle, and struck up a lively tune. This was the signal for many others to follow suit. Accompanying the procession were three boys of 13, who had tramped all the weary way from Manchester to guide their blind fathers along the route. Many motorists, who passed by were touched at this, and several of them pulled up, and showed their sympathy by putting Treasury notes into the collecting boxes. At Watford the sightless were given a warm welcome by the townsfolk, and provided with a hearty meal in the Co-operative Hall. Then, after little speech-making, they lit pipes and cigarettes and entertained themselves with what must have been the noisiest smoking concert in the annals of Watford.

RAILWAY SLOWEST OF ALL.

A generation ago a mile a minute on the railways was the fastest speed at which a man believed he could be carried by any mechanical means of locomotion. And it was a theoretical rather than a practical speed. That is, it was a speed that trains could attain but very rarely did. Before the war there were one or two mile-a-minute expresses in England, France, and America, but now perhaps there are none. Railway speed has, in fact, declined.

It has been different in all other forms of locomotion. Road speeds, thanks to the motor-car, have doubled and trebled. The car, we know from racing performances, can touch two miles a minute under favourable conditions. The aeroplane probably does three miles a minute now and again. And now at last a speed of a mile a minute—that old standard speed with which we have rather generously credited the rail—has been reached on the sea.

At Monaco the motor-boat Sunbeam Despujols III. covered a nautical mile in 1min. 3.45sec., which gives a speed of 56.43 knots, or of over 60 miles an hour. This is, of course, an exceptional speed attained by a "freak" boat, and it does not mean that we are coming straight into an era of mile-a-minute liners. Liners and the faster cross-channel steamers seem, as a matter of fact, to have settled, down comfortably to a standard theoretical speed of about 25 knots and an effective speed of a knot or two less, much as the railways years ago settled down to a theoretical 60-miles-an-hour standard, which was in reality rather lower.

Still, it remains that a boat has been built that is as fast as a railway locomotive. And battle-cruisers as large as liners do their 30 knots, light cruisers larger than cross-channel steamers their 25, and destroyers their 40. High speeds, we have seen, can be attained at sea.

The railways, then, no longer have the monopoly of speed. The motor-car and the aeroplane are faster than the train. The locomotive has yet to be built that can attain the maximum speed of either. And the boat has come that can do a mile at a speed equal to that of the fastest pre-war express. What we would have

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"KARNATA"	9,000	24th June	Madras, London & A.werp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JAPAN"	6,100	14th June	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	21st July	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
"EASTERN"	4,000	13th Aug.	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MADRAS"	7,000	11th June	Shanghai and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,100	18th June	Shanghai and Japan.

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LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

"KITANO MARU" ... Friday, 11th June, at Noon.
"INABA MARU" ... Friday, 11th June, at Noon.
"KAMO MARU" ... Friday, 11th June, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"TSURUGA MARU" ... Monday, 21st June.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"TORIWA MARU" ... Friday, 9th July.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

"TANGOMARU" ... Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.
"NIKKO MARU" ... Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroto, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

"TOYOOKA MARU" ... Middle of June.

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"KAWACHI MARU" ... Beginning of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

"BOMBAY MARU" ... Thursday, 10th June.
"TANAI MARU" ... Saturday, 12th June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

"SHINGO MARU" ... Thursday, 10th June.
"DELGOA MARU" ... Sunday, 27th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

"NIKKO MARU" ... Friday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

"SHINKYU MARU" ... Sunday, 13th June.
"PENANG MARU" ... Wednesday, 16th June.
"IYO MARU" ... Friday, 18th June, at 11 a.m.

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San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 17th June.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver.	Arabis Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 17th June.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Arabis Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 17th June.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th June.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 17th June.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 17th June.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Shingo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th June.
Shanghai and Japan	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th June.
Australia Ports via Japan	Kyio Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th June.
Marseilles, London & Antwerp	Nelore	P. & O. S.N. & A.L.	On 17th June.
Shanghai and Yokohama	Portia	The Admiralty	On 17th June.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th June.
Shanghai and Japan	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th June.
Amoy, Shanghai and Peking	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 17th June.
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Yingchow	Yingchow	On 17th June.
Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon	Yingchow	Yingchow	On 17th June.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Dei	Yingchow	Yingchow	On 17th June.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Yingchow	Yingchow	On 17th June.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Yingchow	Yingchow	On 17th June.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou	Yingchow	Yingchow	On 17th June.
San Francisco Direct	Yingchow	Yingchow	On 17th June.
Bombay & Colombo	Yingchow	Yingchow	On 17th June.
London and Antwerp	Yingchow	Yingchow	On 17th June.
London via S. port, Peking & Ube &c.	Yingchow	Yingchow	On 17th June.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Yingchow	Yingchow	On 17th June.
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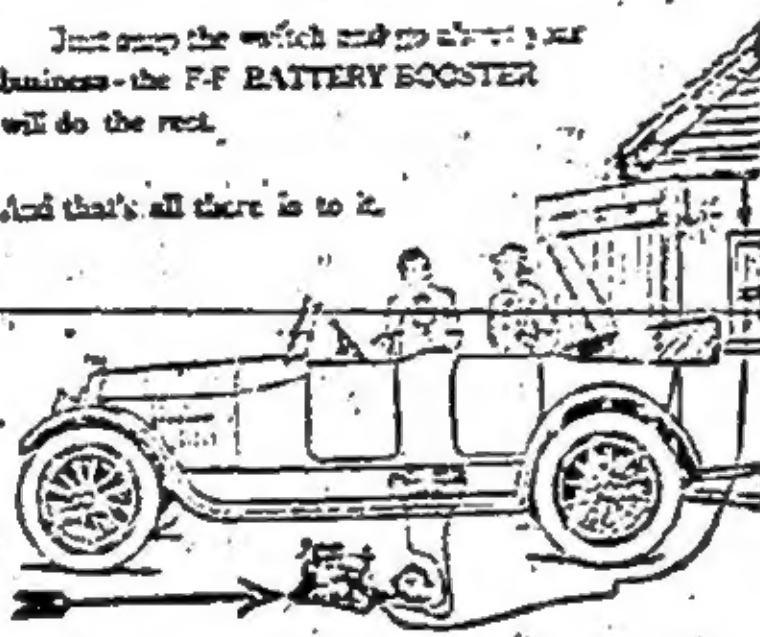
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AN APPRECIATION OF DR. MORRISON.

Writing nearly twelve years ago, Mr. T. P. O'Connor said—One of the most remarkable men on the staff of the *Times*—if not the most remarkable—is Dr. Morrison, the famous correspondent at Peking. It was to him that Lord Curzon used the phrase which has passed into history. At a time when the British Foreign Office was denying the momentous events taking place in the struggle between the Great Powers at Peking, the *Times* was every day publishing news which put plainly to the British public the fact that the Foreign Office was either prevaricating or ignorant; whereupon, being questioned in the House of Commons, Lord Curzon, then Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, declared that the information given by the correspondent was "intelligent anticipation of coming events." This was an unwilling admission, perhaps, of the enormous abilities of Dr. Morrison, and especially of his ability in realising all that was going on around him and in reading the Sphinx-like character of the Chinaman.

Dr. Morrison has had a remarkable history. I heard of him quite curiously long before he became known to the world at large as a great newspaper correspondent. Quite by accident I took up a book called "An Australian in China." I had never heard even the name of the book before; nor of the author—indeed, I am not sure whether the title-page did bear his name; it was the nearest I got to luck that put the book into my hands. But once I started reading it, I knew that I had before me no ordinary writer; and no ordinary book; and I read it through with breathless interest. It described how a man with but a few pounds in his pocket—palpably a foreigner, and therefore palpably open to suspicion and to the outburst of hatred which a foreigner is always liable to encounter in China—and especially in inner China—had gone on foot through a large portion of the Chinese Empire, entering it on one side, and leaving it on the frontier of India. The book revealed, not only the extraordinary courage which such an enterprise demanded, but also keen observation, good humour, and power of adaptation; in short, all those remarkable gifts which are required to explore into alien lands, and among people still accustomed to regard the alien as a fit subject for the slinging stone, or even the deadly knife. And the whole book was written with the apparently unconscious simplicity which marks the highest stroke in books of travel.

I learned long afterwards that this was by no means Dr. Morrison's first enterprise of the kind. While a youngster he undertook a journey on foot through the interior of unexplored Australia, and managed to get through instead of leaving his whitened bones there—as so many explorers had done before him. An Australian by birth, Dr. Morrison has seen most parts of the world; too good a degree, if I remember rightly, in Edinburgh, has spent his forty years in going up and down the world; curious, sharp-sighted, immensely interested in all the developments of his time and generation. And by a singular piece of luck, both for him and the *Times*, he happened to be in Peking at the time when that great journal badly wanted to be adequately represented in that most important centre of the world's history and struggles. This is the gentleman whom, after long years of spiritual intimacy, I was given the privilege of meeting by my friend, Mr. Collins, the London representative of the "Associated Press" of America. It was but a short interview, for it was on the last day Dr. Morrison had in London before returning to his post in the Far East; but it was one of the most interesting interviews I have ever had. And what I mainly learned from Dr. Morrison was that my idea of the resurrection of China was right; that progress was going on there with almost bewildering haste. And one of the most remarkable forms which this progress is

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CHEMICALS.

The report of Sir S. W. Royle and Co., Ltd., dated Manchester, April 30th says: Business has been checked this month by the Easter holidays and also by uncertainty as to the Budget proposals. Now that the latter are more or less known, it remains to be seen what effect they will have on trade. The further demands of labour and the position in regard to fuel have also been disturbing factors. Nevertheless, all things considered, a satisfactory business has been done during the month. The demand from abroad for Sulphate of Copper continues dull, although the returns show 3850 tons exported last month against 3240 tons for March of last year. There is a better enquiry for home consumption. A good business has been passing in Green Copperas on export account and price is higher. Acetate of Soda has been steadily enquired for and is in rather short supply. Acetates of Lead are somewhat easier in sympathy with the lower prices for the metal. Nitrate of Lead is offering at reduced figures and good business passing. Carbonate of Potash is scarce and price is steady. Montreal Potashes are offering only in small quantities and stocks in Canada are reported light. White Powdered Arsenic is unchanged though there is some pressure to sell for delivery ahead. There has been a slight falling off in the demand for Yellow Prussiate of Soda, but Potash is scarce and higher prices are asked for near delivery. Tartaric Acid continues in good request and a heavy premium is being paid for Crystals on export account. Citric Acid is only moving slowly. Higher prices are obtainable for Cream of Tartar and stocks are bare. Bichromates of Potash and Soda are still scarce and command high figures. Oxalic Acid is very difficult to obtain and higher prices are paid chiefly for export. Makers of Borax and Boracic Acid are well supplied with orders and are still considerably behind with deliveries. Phosphate of Soda is in short supply but price is unchanged. The recent advance in Lump Sal ammoniac has checked business but makers are heavily booked for some time ahead in this and also in Muriate of Ammonia. The strong export demand continues for Caustic Soda and Ammonia Alkali. Bleaching Powder is also in good request. There is little change to report in Tar Products. Rich continues its upward tendency with a good demand but little is offering. Benzolates are readily disposed of for Motor fuel at current prices and the market is steady. Toluole is also steady. Solvent Naphtha if anything is somewhat weaker for prompt delivery, but, although makers are pressed to accept lower prices for immediate, there is little offering for forward, higher values being looked for. Cresote is a good demand and some good business has been recently placed. Crude Carbolic Acid continues firm, only limited quantities being available. Liquid Carbolic is unchanged, but Crystals are scarce. There is no change in Sulphate of Ammonia, the production being readily disposed of.

Sundries—American Pearl Starch has been selling well for forward shipment at lower prices but full figures are being realized for spot lots. Potash is lower owing to pressure of sales and disinclination of consumers to buy far ahead. Dextrine however has been moving well. Best White Barytes is still in short supply in spite of recent importations. A limited business only has been passing in American Turpentine at steadily dropping prices. Castor Oil has had another considerable reduction in price. Imported Green Olive Oil Soap is arriving in good quantities.

taking is the creation of a cheap and popular Press. Everybody who can read in Peking now is taking his morning or his evening newspaper, just as our own people are doing here. One of the little things which produce a great impression as a symbol and an indication, was the fact that these Chinese papers actually publish the news of the cricket matches in England and Australia, and spell out as best they can the meaning of the somewhat cryptic language in which these and other sporting events are described.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

COTTON CONGRESS.

BERNE, June 7.
The tenth international cotton congress is being held at Zurich on June 9 to June 11, its first meeting since the war. Fourteen states are represented. The principal discussions will be on the exchange problem, on assistance to the cotton industry by scientific research, and on the institution of an international tribunal for the cotton industry (labour legislation) and relief.

LONDON HOUSING.

LONDON, June 8.
A London housing bond campaign to raise ten millions for metropolitan housing schemes has been launched by the County Council. It is estimated that 50,000 houses are required immediately, and 150,000 ultimately.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, June 7.
The War Department announces that claims against the United States paid to the allies amount to \$893,716,000, including \$748,392,000 to France, and \$112,997,000 to Britain, while the United States disposed of surplus war material abroad amounting to \$822,923,000.

WASHINGTON, June 7.
The Secretary of State has apologised to the British Embassy for the burning of a British flag by lady sympathisers with Sinn Fein.

CHICAGO, June 7.
There is a formidable roster of candidates for the Republican national convention on June 8, which promises to open with no decisive advantage for any presidential aspirant. There is the greatest uncertainty with regard to the convention's potential choice. General Wood is now credited with 124 delegates, Senator Johnson with 112, with Hughes, Lowden, and others as possible compromise candidates. Possibly the final choice will depend on an agreement among party leaders.

De Valera is here urging the adoption of a declaration in the Republican party platform favouring freedom for Ireland.

A CONSUL'S SUICIDE.

LONDON, June 7.
It is reported that Persian democrats besieged the consulate at Tabriz on June 4 demanding the surrender of Persian Bolsheviks taking refuge there. Wustrow, the consul, refused and used machine-guns against the crowd. Thereupon the democrats brought up a gun and compelled negotiations. It later transpired that Wustrow committed suicide. His successor has not yet handed over the refugees. Wustrow was expelled from Teheran in wartime, and since has persistently been inciting Bolsheviks and Turks against the British.

BOLSHEVIK DELICATE AT DOWNING STREET.

LONDON, June 7.
There was a second meeting of Krassin and British ministers to-day, lasting for two hours. Krassin gave various answers to ministers' enquiries regarding prisoners and propaganda, but there are other matters to be settled. A further meeting will probably be arranged. So far the general impression is satisfactory.

SPA CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 7.
Reuter learns authoritatively that it is almost certain the Spa conference will not meet before July, and that most probably there will be an inter-allied discussion in London prior to the conference.

POLES CLAIM TO BE WINNING.

WARSAW, June 7.
A Polish communiqué says: Between the Dvina and Borysoff our counter-offensive is developing most satisfactorily. The Bolsheviks are retreating in disorder, leaving considerable prisoners and material. Deserders from the Bolsheviks are increasing. Bolshevik attacks on the bridge heads of Kieff were severely repulsed.

WHY I LIKE OVERALLS.

America has countered the clothes profiteer with overalls. Canada is also donning the jeans of independence. Somebody will tell the men of this country to "Go thou and do likewise."

But the attitude of America and Canada is not the dastic innovation it seems. They were already the lands where many men walk the streets with their braces outside. Blue jumper suits form the natural objects of the side-walk scenery at any time. Working-men in blue "one-piece" suits, the suspenders over the shoulders bearing the broad white labels of the makers with unabashed charm, are simply commonplace objects in the street. Farmers wear them, mechanics and engineers stroll or motor to their work in brown linen clothes-suits, road-menders, window-cleaners, train-washers, a score of workers wear them with unconcern. It is an everyday thing, nobody notices them, even though these overall suits are finished off with a little linen, square-peaked cap of blue.

The western continent is the place where men think less about dignity than they do about dirty clothes. They will, for example, invariably wear long, gauntlet gloves of rough, soft leather when doing dirty jobs—such as engineering, train-cleaning, and the like—so that the their hands shall remain clean. That may sound anarchistic to the Briton, but it serves to keep the Westerner's hands in good condition, and helps to preserve his self-respect.

Certainly the overall habit preserves a man's self-respect rather than robs him of it. One realises that, when in the billiards-room of a decent hotel, a man in smart dress tells you he saw you down at the "deepe" (depot)

this morning, and asks you what you think of American trains—You find out, sometimes with a jolt, you being a Briton, that the man isn't the station master in multi, but merely the teamster who brought your baggage to the hotel.

Overalls have preserved his clothes and his *savoir faire*. There is a great deal in it. Clothes may not make the man, but decent clothes do give him a foundation to build upon. With decent clothes he doesn't feel conspicuous. And that may account in some measure for the sturdy independence of the American and Canadian workman.

One wonders why the "overall habit" has not caught on this side of the Atlantic, since it is a commonplace on the other. It may have been ordinary here once. I can remember when certain kinds of workers went about in covering uniforms—mainly aprons—and wore, I think, paper caps on their heads. As far as I recall nobody turned round to stare at them. I do not see why people should.

Personally I think overalls are attractive. They are certainly useful in preserving the clothes and the self-respect that goes with neat clothes. And if they defeat the profiteer—well, why not adopt them?—Ex.

From Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, local agents for the Blue Funnel Line, it was learned to-day that hopes were entertained of refloating the "Pak Ling" this morning. The "Pak Ling" went aground 80 miles south at Burton Island, Bonham Pass. It was not known in Hongkong this morning whether the vessel would return to Hongkong as the extent to which she has been damaged is not yet known here.

OLDEST REMAINS OF MAN.

STONE AGE DISCOVERY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Dr. Ameghino, Director of the Buenos Aires Museum, claims that he has just discovered the oldest remains of man yet known.

Previous exploration of the ravines of Chapalmal and Miramar had revealed important deposits of the Stone Age, such as polished stone balls, fire-stones, calcined bones, baked-clay vessels, weights for fishing-nets made of stone or of the bones of huge mammals, flint knives, rasps, fossilized bones of enormous animals of the tertiary age, like the zoxodon, together with the quartzite arrow and spear heads, curiously wrought, with which primitive man hunted them; and these finds had encouraged the belief that one day the bones of the men who fashioned them would also be found.

This is reported, has now been accomplished. From a telegram sent by the naturalist in charge of the excavations Dr. Ameghino learned recently that at the base of the ravine wall on which work was proceeding several bones and other objects had been brought to light, and on his arrival at the site he was able to establish the accuracy of his conjectures.

The new finds consisted of a stone fireplace of the tertiary age and a fragment of human jaw with two molars. Study of the morphology and fossilization of the remains proves, it is said, that they belong to a type of man far older than the oldest hitherto discovered.

"COSTLY HIS HABIT AS HIS CUNNING COULD PINCH."

Badly needing a new suit of clothes, and not having the money to buy one, a Chinese youth decided on desperate measures. He accordingly divested himself of his clothing, and leaving it on a wharf, he jumped into the water and swam out to a junk from which a brand new suit of clothes was temptingly hung out to dry. Climbing on board, he took the clothes, and tying them to his body swam back to the wharf. He was spotted by a boatwoman as he was trying on the new suit. An alarm was raised and a constable came promptly on the scene. Grabbing the defendant, he helped him into the clothes and removed him to the station. This morning the erring youth was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith and after hearing the facts of the case, the Magistrate sent him to jail for six months with hard labour.

ANGLER, NOT BURGLAR.

A Chinese youth was this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistrate's, with the theft of twelve pairs of shoes from the Diocesan Girls' School, and burglariously breaking into the premises. The defendant admitted the theft of the shoes, but objected to being called a burglar. He denied that he broke into the school, but asserted that he "fished" the shoes out by means of a bamboo. Inspector Grant said that on the 7th inst. the defendant was seen by Chinese detective G612, attempting to sell the shoes at Lower Lascar Row for \$4. Suspecting that the shoes were those reported missing from the Diocesan Girls' School, he questioned the defendant who was unable to give a satisfactory account as to how he came by the shoes. He was removed to the station. The shoes were subsequently taken to the School where they were identified as the stolen property.—Six weeks' hard labour.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Cardiganshire" Capt. Warner, 5,993 tons, arrived this morning at 7 a.m. from Singapore with 1,028 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Borneo Maru" Capt. Chivert Hida, 2,455.65 tons, arrived this morning at 7.25 a.m. from Amoy with 76 tons of sugar.

The s.s. "Lake Farmingdale" Capt. Diaz, 1,634 tons, arrived this morning at 7 a.m. from Singapore with 2,800 tons of general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Lai Sang" Capt. Mooney, sailed for Calcutta via Singapore, at 3 p.m. to-day with 1,500 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Hanot" Capt. Lepoulain, sailed for Haiphong via K. C. Wan and Heliow at 5 p.m. to-day with 800 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "West Hepburn" Capt. L. C. Weir, sailed for Manila at 4 p.m. to-day with 2,000 tons of general cargo.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Received new shipments of

LAMB, MUTTON, BEEF, RABBITS, HARES,
&c., &c.
from Australia.

KIPPERS, FINNAN HADDOCKS, FILLET HADDOCKS,
direct from the Scottish Fisheries.

HAM 60 cents per lb.
BACON IN RASHERS 60 " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

EMPIRE PARTNERSHIP IN IRON AND STEEL.

CANADA'S EXTENSIVE ASSETS.

An important meeting of those financially interested in a scheme of great magnitude for the consideration of the iron and steel interests and resources of the British Empire, more particularly those of Canada and the United Kingdom, was held at the office of Lieut.-Colonel W. Grant Morden, M.P., 8, Waterloo place, London, S.W.1, on Wednesday, to receive the report of the Hon. Sir Newton Moore, K.C.M.G., M.P., and Mr. Benjamin Talbot with reference to the recent interests secured in the Dominion Steel Corporation and the progress made towards amalgamating with the Nova Scotia Iron and Steel Corporation and other interests. Many of the leading steel masters and shipbuilders of the United Kingdom were present or represented at the meeting.

Sir Newton Moore, who recently visited Canada on behalf of the Syndicate with Col. Grant Morden, M.P., in connection with the formation of the necessary plans, in the course of his address stated that he could not indicate to the meeting the advantages of the proposed Empire Corporation in better language than that expressed by Colonel Grant Morden, M.P., in response to the toast to his health at a banquet recently held in Ottawa. Colonel Morden stated that Canada's real opportunity lay in combining the capital and experience of the Motherland with Canada's own resources, thereby placing the British Empire in an economic position that would forever maintain it as the greatest Empire in the world. The basic industry of the world being steel, Canada occupied a most advantageous position, for on her Atlantic seaboard she had 15 per cent. of the iron ore of the world lying side by side with over six billion five hundred million tons of coal, consequently it should be possible to manufacture steel there more cheaply than in any other part of the world. Two things, however, were lacking; capital and experience. Some of the largest steel masters in the United Kingdom were now interested in supplying these to develop the manufacture of slabs and billets in Canada, thus making possible the plans which were now being developed for the formation of what might become the greatest industrial organisation in the Empire. The wisdom of controlling all the fundamental elements of their industry had been proved by the United States Steel Corporation and in Canada; also it was necessary and advisable to include shipping and shipbuilding.

In conclusion Sir Newton Moore pointed out that the companies possess a combination of properties of great and unique value, practically having one-half of the coal in the Dominion of Canada east of the Province of Alberta, with from 10 to 15 per cent. of the known iron ore deposits of the world. The present capacity for output could and must be improved, the seams are of good quality and thickness. The companies possess railways, forest lands and shipping wharves which provide the latest facilities for prompt handling. In short, he added, an amalgamation would bring about economical administration, development and working of the interlocking submarine areas of the two companies, both as regards coal and ore, with much more efficiency and economy than any possible separate and duplicate developments by the companies individually. Recent events have shown that only corporations capable of quality of production with accompanying cheaper costs can stand up to the less favourable post-war conditions.

Both Sir William Beardmore, Bart., and Mr. Benjamin Talbot, speaking from an intimate knowledge of the industry both in the United Kingdom and Canada, expressed entire concurrence with the views of Sir Newton Moore, and emphasised the fact that in securing to the country these valuable deposits would place the British Empire in the position of being absolutely independent of outside sources.

Some criticism the Shell group cause of their interdependence, the Royal Dutch group. The British defenders of the arrangement point many advantages. The Shell's D associates rendered great help of the war, both to England and France owing to this the Dutch directors, especially Mr. H. W. A. Diding, have the implicit confidence of the French.

BRITISH OIL SUPPLY.

CONTROL OF "SHELL" GROUP
£10,000,000 NEEDED IN MESOPOTAMIA.

The development of an agreement under Government auspices, where the British Empire will be assured petrol and liquid fuel essential to naval and air services, says the *Daily Mail*, continues to progress. In business circles it is the foremost of discussion. The scheme embraces oil-fields in many parts of the world.

The Mesopotamian oilfield, the control of which has brought matters a head, will take years to develop. Oil experts estimate that it will five years before oil in large quantities is "available for consumption" assuming that the development is successful. To achieve that expenditure of millions, some £10,000,000 will be needed.

It is contended in the City that Government should not spend money on a commercial enterprise of this kind, but should leave it to the interests already in the field. It well known that the Shell oil group with whom the agreement will be made if the present negotiations concluded, had established claims Mesopotamia before the war, with approval of the British Foreign Office.

If their development of Mesopotamia is successful, their supplies say, well and good. Meanwhile, it is the advantage that their vast resources are at the disposal of British consumers. The latest evidence these resources lies in the fact the first large-scale shipments of oil are now being made by them. Venezuela, South America, seven or eight years of development. To achieve that, the Shell Company with considerable ingenuity, has provided a fleet of shallow-draft tankers to carry the oil from Maracaibo, Curaçao.

Some criticism the Shell group cause of their interdependence, the Royal Dutch group. The British defenders of the arrangement point many advantages. The Shell's D associates rendered great help of the war, both to England and France owing to this the Dutch directors, especially Mr. H. W. A. Diding, have the implicit confidence of the French.

It was because of this confidence to a large extent, that the French consented to the arrangement now proposed and for transport facilities through Syria. What was essential to secure agreement was the vision of direct Government control; it is felt in Holland, France, and the United States that there would be finite friction if the various Governments were competing against one another for the world's oil supply, whereas none objects to private enterprise.

The Shell Transport and Trading Company has at least 50,000 shareholders, a great many of whom are French, but the direction is British.

Under the new agreement, understood, safeguards have been provided, to the satisfaction of the visors of the Government, who the continuance of this British oil will be made impregnable, without interfering with the private development of the enterprises involved. The aim is simply to make the Empire secure in its supplies of oil for Navy and Air Force.

REDUCING GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENCE.

GREATER FREEDOM TO HEAD DEPARTMENTS.

It has long been felt that greater freedom of action in respect of minor importance should be given to heads of Government Departments. The *Times* of Ceylon, interesting to know now that the Colonial Secretary has issued a circular to heads of departments, asking for suggestions as to methods of reducing correspondence, of which there has been a great accumulation. The object of the circular, probably, is to give these heads of departments the right of deciding questions, the advice of the Secretary being asked only in matters of importance.

SIR JOHN JORDAN'S STORY.

LIFE OF DEPOSED BOY EMPEROR.

A chance remark led Sir John to tell me of another Chinese personality—a pathetic, boyish figure hidden from all curious eyes in the mysterious fastnesses of the Forbidden City in Peking—and to reveal one of the most remarkable romances in history. It was of the deposed boy Emperor he spoke, his Majesty Pu-yi (or Hsuan-tung), the last "Son of Heaven," who came to the throne at a baby of two years in 1911, when the aged Empress Dowager died, or, as the Chinese say, "ascended on the Dragon to be a Guest on High." With the Republican revolution in 1911 the boy became virtually a prisoner in the Central Palace. He has never moved out since.

"This boy Emperor," said Sir John, "is now a bright little fellow of 14. Only one Englishman has ever seen him, at least since 1911—Mr. R. F. Johnson, who in 1918 was administering the Government of Wei-hai-wei, and has recently been appointed Pu-yi's tutor. I am told the Emperor is a strong and well-built boy, very keen on the lessons given him by Mr. Johnson, the first Englishman, I believe, to go right into the heart of the Forbidden City, to which he now has access."

"Pu-yi is very diligent at his English lessons, at which he gets two hours a day. He wrote me a boyish letter in beautiful English handwriting before I left Peking. Although not permitted to pass outside the Forbidden City, where he is looked after by imperial eunuchs and old women, the lad is very much interested in the great outer world. He is a very pathetic figure. He would probably love to travel. He is always asking questions on geography, on the people and customs of other lands, and also about the world's prominent men."

"The Republic has undertaken responsibility for him and his upbringing. They feel it a duty. The first thing Yuan Shih-kai did when the monarchy was overthrown was to provide for the Imperial Family. Quite friendly relations are maintained between the Republic and the Palace."

"Is there any possibility of attempts to restore the monarchy?" "There is talk of it," said Sir John. "I do not think it is likely. There are movements in favour of it, but the boy-ex-Emperor has never given them any countenance. He is understood to be engaged to the daughter of the President of the Republic, Hsu Shih-chang."

Where but in the Flowery Land could happen such a romance, the deposed monarch to marry his Republican successor's daughter? The latter is being educated in the United States, it is believed. The boy has never seen her. That is the Chinese old style of arranging marriages between children."

ALLEGED DESERTION IN HONGKONG.

MRS. MABEL WITCHELL SUES MARINE ENGINEER FOR DIVORCE.

The marital difficulties of Mrs. Mabel May Witchell, wife of James Henry Witchell, a marine engineer of New York, London and Hongkong, were brought to a climax in this city yesterday, says the "San Francisco Chronicle" of April 13, when suit for divorce was filed in the Superior Court by Mrs. Witchell. The couple were married on April 13, 1910, and, according to Mrs. Witchell, her husband deserted her in Hongkong on March 9, 1918. They have four children, whose custody she asks the Court to award her.

Last year, two of the children, Audrey, age 5, and George, 3 years old, arrived here from the Orient on the steamer "Columbia." They were cared for on the trip by Miss Jean Dansan, after a nurse engaged to accompany them on the voyage disappeared shortly before sailing time. The children, under the law, were taken in charge by the immigration authorities and placed on Angel Island when their parents failed to meet them.

A dramatic scene was enacted when Witchell, who had arrived late to meet the children, found his wife and Angel Island, where she had gone after reading accounts of their plight. This was the first time that the mother had seen her children, she says, since she was deserted in the Orient. She stated, that after she was deserted she left the Orient and went to Canada.

CROUP.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then resort to medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

O.S.K. JOINS BATAVIA FREIGHT CONFERENCE.

BIG SHIPPING COMPANY WILL OPERATE A NEW SERVICE TO EUROPEAN PORTS.

Tokyo, May 22.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has joined the Batavia Freight Conference and has arranged to open a regular line to Europe beginning next month. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, it is expected, will also follow suit. This is an important development, especially to American shipping interests.

Hitherto the Batavia Conference has been maintained by the Blue Funnel Line, the Rotterdam Lloyd, and the Netherlands Lloyd, and these companies have tried to prevent other shipping companies from joining the Conference. It is said, however, that the attitude of the Conference companies has changed recently, and it was at the instance of the Blue Funnel Line that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has joined the Conference. In Japanese shipping circles the change in the attitude of the Conference is attributed to the necessity of strengthening its position against the increasing activities of American shipping in various sea routes of the world.

As a result of joining the Batavia Conference the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will inaugurate a regular service between Soerabaya and Marseilles via Batavia, Sumatra, Port Said and Genoa. For this purpose four steamers will be used, and it is expected the Company will maintain ten sailings a year. The first steamer is the "India Maru," which will sail from Kobe towards the end of June. The principal cargo for this route is tobacco, rubber, coffee, copra, and sugar. The first four articles are covered by the Conference agreement, but there are no binding restrictions regarding the shipment of sugar, for which, therefore, the shipping companies can compete freely.

During the war the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha irregularly operated its ships between Java and Europe, but the new service of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is the first regular service in those parts of the world opened by a Japanese company.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, June 9, 1920.

Bank Wire	3-54
On demand	3-52
30 days sight	3-48
4 months sight	3-42
Credita, 4 months sight	3-40
Documentary, 4 months sight	3-41
On demand	1000
Credita, 4 months sight	733
Credita, 60 days sight	748
On demand	178
On demand	178
On demand	159
On demand	162
On demand	130
Gold bond, 100 (per cent)	35.30
Reverend (Bank's buying rate)	\$5.30 n.
Silver (per oz.)	48 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COIN.

Hongkong 50 cents sub.	22 dis.
" 10 "	22 dis.
" 5 "	22 dis.
Chinese coins	6 1/2 dis.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	11 1/2 pm.
Chinese Copper Cash	5 1/2 pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	7 1/2 pm.
Rate of National Interest	6 1/2 dis.
Chinese Sub. Coin	12 dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	12 dis.

Peels Off Corns Between Toes

The Great Corn Loosener of the Age. Never Fails. Painless.

One corn mashed, squeezed and rubbed on the corn in between two toes! You can try the desperate way and try to dig it out and fail. Or



"Two Drops of Get-it-Off"—That's ALL! You can try the sensible, painless, simple way and use "Get-it-Off." It is easy for you with "Get-it-Off" to remove corns in places difficult to reach. "Get-it-Off" is a liquid—a wonderful painless formula—it has never been successfully imitated. It settles on the corn and dries immediately. Instead of digging out the corn, you peel it out painlessly. It does not hurt the true flesh. Or, if it will comfortably and safely it is a blessing never fails.

"Get-it-Off" is the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, cost but a trifling amount and stores. Made by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U. S. A.

Sole Distributors MULLER-PHIPPS & HODGES, L.L.B. 38 Queens Road, SHANGHAI.

BANKS. ASIA BANKING CORPORATION HONGKONG.

TAKE ADVANTAGE of the High Rates of Exchange and open an interest-bearing Gold Dollar or Sterling Account. Withdrawals may be made from such accounts in Local Currency if desired.

Certificates of Deposit issued in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Local Currency.

Letters of Credit issued.

We issue American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers' Checks, payable throughout the World.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK

Other Offices in the East:

SHANGHAI PEKING TIENTSIN HANKOW MANILA CANTON CHANGSHA

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 9th JUNE, 1920

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

Bank Exchange 3/54 T. T.

Hongkong Bank \$330 b. 620/825 ss.

Market Investments.

Canton Ins. \$400 b. 400 ss.

North China Ins. \$160 n.

Union Ins. \$177 1/2 b.

Yangtze Ins. \$125 b.

Far Eastern Ins. \$177 1/2 b.

Fire Insurance.

China Fire Ins. \$128 n.

Hongkong Fire Ins. \$435 b.

Marine.

Kaitian Mining Adm. 100/ s.

Langkah. 100/ s.

Shanghai Loan. T. 16 b.

Shanghai Exploration. \$110 b.

Tronoh Mines. 35 1/2 b.

Ural Caspian. 27 1/2 b.

Doors, Weavers, Goods, etc.

H. & K. Wharves. \$86 b. 85 1/2 ss.

H. & W. Docks. \$102 b. 103 ss.

Shai Docks. T. 130 n.

New Engineering. T. 25 n.

Lau, Ho, & Brothers.

Central Estates. \$106 b.

Hongkong Hotels. \$125 b.

Hongkong Lands. \$115 s.

Humphreys. \$125 b.

Kowloon Lands. \$140 n.

Lead, Reclamations. \$140 n.

West Point. \$140 n.

Cotton Mills.

Evo Cottons. T. 627 1/2 n.

Kung Yik. T. 64 n.

Leong Kung Mow. T. 750 n.

Oriental. T. 750 n.

Shanghai Cottons. T. 730 n.

Yangtze. T. 730 n.

MEMORANDUM.

China-Borness. \$7.00 n.

China Lights Old 8 1/2 s. & New 8 1/2 s.

China Provident. \$7.00 n.

Daily Farm. \$824 b.

H. K. Electric. \$125 b.

Macao. \$125 b.

Hongkong Ropes. \$125 b.

H. K. Tramways. \$7 s.

Peak Tramways (Old) \$5.30 b. 5 1/2 ss.

do (New) \$5.70 n.

Steam Locomotives. \$41 b.

H. K. Steel Foundry. \$41 b.

Water-beds. \$125 b.

Watsons. \$5.90 n.

Wm. Powell. \$125 b.

Wiseman's. \$125 b.

TAIYO & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MADE TO ORDER.

30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

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FAREWELL! OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS MARIE TEMPEST

THURSDAY, June 10th... "The Duke of Killarney."
FRIDAY, June 11th... "The Marriage of Kitty."
SATURDAY, June 12th... "Outcast."

WEATHER REPORT.

June 8d. 11A. 25m. - No returns from Japan and Vladivostok.

Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at the majority of stations; a depression covers Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.12 inch. Total since January 1st, 32.67 inches, against an average of 27.96 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on June 10th.

1.-Hongkong to Gap, Rock, E. and S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy rain.
2.-Fermos Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.-South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

4.-South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JUNE 9, 1920.-A.M.

Station.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Nemuro	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Hakodate	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Tokyo	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Kobe	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Nagasaki	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Kagoshima	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Osaka	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Naha	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Yokohama	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Batavia	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Wahaiwei	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Hankow	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Shanghai	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Amoy	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Swatow	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Taipei	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Tientsin	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Harbin	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Manchuria	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Beijing	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Shanghai	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Amoy	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Swatow	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Taipei	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Tientsin	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Harbin	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Manchuria	30.0	62	85	W	1	b
Beijing	30.0	62	85	W	1	b

T. F. CLARKE, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, June 9, 1920.

1. Barometer reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in calm, gentle and moderate winds.

2. Thermometer in the shade in the open air, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

3. Direction of Wind, to two points, 4. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

5. State of Sky, blue sky, detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hazy, lightning, overcast, passing showers, equally rain, snow, thunder, visibility, dew, wet.

6. Rain in inches tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1908-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 10 inches below the level of the Victoria Naval Yard.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 5 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamock Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

June 30 to 15, 1920.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER		
Hour.	Water.	Height.	Time.	Hour.	Water.	Height.
12.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	12.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00
3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00
4.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	1.00	1.00
5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	1.00	1.00
6.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	6.00	1.00	1.00
7.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	7.00	1.00	1.00
8.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	8.00	1.00	1.00
9.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	9.00	1.00	1.00
10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	1.00
11.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	11.00	1.00	1.00
12.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	12.00	1.00	1.00

SECONDARY CONTRACT CASE.

SUIT FOR NON-DELIVERY.

In the Summary Court to-day, before Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, the suit of Kam Hing Lung, plaintiff, against Shing Lee Firm, defendant, was introduced.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, appeared as Counsel for plaintiff, and Mr. M. H. Turner, as Counsel for defendant.

Plaintiff's claim is for \$457.50 for breach of contract to deliver to plaintiff 250 cases of tinplates. It appears that the defendant firm sold to plaintiff the cargo in question, buying it in turn from an American firm, Messrs. Getz Bros. & Company, of Hongkong, which has connections in America and sells American goods on contract. All of the details of the transaction were admitted on both sides, except the facts that the plaintiff Chinese firm knew how the goods were to be obtained, and that the defendant Chinese firm had stipulated in his contract, or had made it known to the plaintiff that the goods were to be bought from a foreign firm and that the reservations appearing in the foreign firm's contract would apply to the contract entered into by the two Chinese firms.

Mr. Longinotto opened the case by making references to various clerical errors in papers filed in connection with the case, which errors were admitted and accepted for correction by Mr. Turner. Counsel for plaintiff stated that considerable correspondence had been gone into by Getz Brothers in explaining to the defendant in this suit the reason for non-delivery of the goods, due to strikes and unsettled labour conditions in America.

Plaintiff claimed to have lost by the failure of the cargo to arrive in accordance with the terms of the Chinese contract, on account of his having obliged himself to deliver the goods in turn to a Swatow firm, which transaction had however, been settled. On account of this delay, it appears that plaintiff's solicitor, Mr. J. H. Gardiner, wrote to the defendant firm, claiming damages on account of non-delivery of the goods.

In the contract of the European firm with defendant, the former protected itself, as is said to be customary with European firms, by the insertion in the contract of a stipulation. In the Chinese contract, there appears to have been the stipulation that the Chinese contract was subject to the regulations of foreign firms.

Counsel for plaintiff stated he would argue that the transaction between defendant and a European firm had no relation to the plaintiff. He set forth several points which he said he expected counsel for the defendant would argue. He asked that if judgment were given for plaintiff, on account of errors in dates that the amount be settled by adjustment between himself and counsel for defendant.

He stated that there was nothing to be added to the case for plaintiff, but that he was introducing a witness in order that counsel for the defendant might be given opportunity to cross-examine him.

The witness, Mr. Chan Co Hing, general merchant, stated he was a partner in the plaintiff firm. Counsel for defendant showed him the Chinese contract, which he admitted to be the one he had signed. Witness stated he knew the goods were coming from Getz Brothers, when he signed the contract, also that he knew the goods were still in America.

Mr. Turner: I put it to you that there were other things meant by that clause, and you understood it as such?

Witness: I don't know what other meaning; that is all I know. (This was in regard to the meaning of "foreign firm's regulations" in the Chinese contract, witness having stated that it meant he was to pay for goods within one month after arrival.)

Mr. Turner: I put it to you that you have stated in your contract that you bought these goods subject to the terms of their contract with Getz Bros.?

Witness: It is not so.

Questioning of this witness failed to bring out an admission that he had bought goods from defendant subject to the terms of a European contract.

Mr. Turner: When did you expect arrival of these goods?

Witness: At the latest, March.

Mr. Turner: What time in March?

Witness: How was it you made no demand for these goods from the defendant during the month of April?

Witness: I asked them and they said the goods had not been received.

MENTHOLATUM the BEST REMEDY



FOR COUGHS IN THE HEAD WHEN
APPLIED IN THE NOSTRILS.

OBTAINABLE FROM
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Fitted with central pull brakes which give confidence, each brake being itself sufficiently powerful to hold the bicycle on any hill, however steep it may be.

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ALL THE WORLD OVER

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ARRIVALS.

June 9.

The s.s. LUCHOW, Brit., 1,221 tons, from Swatow, Capt. Moore, D. & B. 04.

The s.s. LAKE FARMINGDALE, Amer., 1,634 tons, from Singapore, Capt. Diaz, F. M. S. S. Co., C.S.

The s.s. WEST HEMLOCK, Amer., 3,297 tons, from Manila, Capt. Ainsworth, S. & D. Ho.

The s.s. YINGCHOW, Brit., 1,216 tons, from Swatow, Capt. Harrison, B. & S. Co.

The s.s. TAMARA, Brit., 4,047 tons, from Batavia, Capt. Macdonald, S. O. Co. Lai-chi-kai.

CLEARANCES.

June 9.

The s.s. TAMARA, (Brit.), cleared to-day and will sail for San Francisco at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. DERWENT, (Brit.), cleared to-day and will sail for Hongkong at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. YITATA MARU, (Jap.), cleared to-day and will sail for Chin Wan Tao at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

June 9.

The s.s. SELUN, (Norw.), Capt. Anderson, Agents Bass & Co., left for Penang to-day.

The s.s. AMERST, (Brit.), Capt. Jones, Agents Ah Kwa & Co. left for Fremantle via Port to-day.

The s.s. HIRADO MARU, (Jap.), Capt. Muramatsu, Agents M.B.E. left for Keelung to-day.

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, June 9.
Japan - Per BOMRAT MARU.
Japan - Per SHINGO MARU.
Straits - Per PENANG MARU.

THURSDAY, June 10.
Straits - Per MADRAS.
Shanghai and Japan - Per KITANO MARU.
Shanghai - Per IOHANG.

SATURDAY, June 12.
Straits and Calcutta - Per SHINRYU MARU.
Japan - Per JAPAN.

THURSDAY, June 17.
Straits - Per ITO MARU.

SATURDAY, June 19.
Bombay - Per SHIN MARU.
Straits - Per DUREAN MARU.

SUNDAY, June 20.
Bombay - Per KIMI MARU.

OUTWARD MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, June 9.
Japan via Moji - Per SAMARANG MARU, 5 p.m.
Saigon - Per DERWENT, 5 p.m.
Formosa - via Keelung - Per OUSHU MARU, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 10.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, L. Marques, India via Dhanushkodi, and EGYPT - Per HUNTSGREEN, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China - Per LOK-SANG, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China - Per SINKIANG, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe - Per CARDIGAN-SHIRE, 11 a.m.

Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO - Per TAMARA, Registration 12.15 p.m. Letters 1 p.m.
Shanghai and North China - Per KUIKIANG, 3 p.m.

*Swatow, Ningpo, Shanghai and North China - Per CHOY-SANG, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 11.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, BORNEO via MARSHALLS - Per KITANO MARU, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow - Per HAI-CHOW, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands - Per LOONGSANG, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe - Per MADRAS, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 12.
Shanghai and North China - Per YING-CHOW, 3 p.m.

Hothow, Fuzhou, and Hainan - Per KANGSANG, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 13.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow - Per HAI-LOONG, 1 p.m.

*Amoy, Shanghai and North China - Per IOHANG, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 17.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA - Per FUSHIMI MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow - Per HAI-LOONG, 1 p.m.

*Shanghai and North China - Per SUNNING, 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 18.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji - Per ITO MARU, 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow - Per HAI-HONG, 1 p.m.

Welhaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin - Per KUEIOW, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 23.

Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand via THUBSDAY ISLAND - Per TANGU MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 25.

Japan via Nagasaki - Per NIKKO MARU, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, and EUROPE via MARSHALLS - Per INABA MARU, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 30.

Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji - Per KITANO MARU, 10 a.m.

*Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA - Per TAJIMA MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, July 1.

*Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Kobe - Per ATSUTAMARU, 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, July 2.

*Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via THUBSDAY ISLAND - Per KATOMI MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

TEL. No. 1748. **CORONET** TEL. No. 1748.

TO-DAY, at 5.15 & 9.15
MARGUERITE CLARK

"THE FORTUNES OF FIFI"
in 6 parts.

TO-DAY, at 7.15

"ELMO THE MIGHTY"
Episodes 11 & 12.

The "PHARIES" of H.M.S. Titania are giving a
GRAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE in the
THEATRE ROYAL on THURSDAY, June 10th,
in aid of the Seamen's Institute.

TEL. 2511. **HONGKONG THEATRE.** TEL. 2511.

TO-NIGHT: at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT!!

WILLIAM FOX

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in 6 parts.

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PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

The following passengers arrived in Hongkong yesterday:

Per s.s. "Fooksang": Mr. and Mrs. Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. Ring, and Mr. Murdoch.

Per s.s. "Shinyo Maru": Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Ackad, Mr. M. Andrus, Mr. A. L. Ammen, Mr. E. V. Argue, Mr. J. T. Barnett, Mr. C. J. Brooks, Mr. Max Eaker, Mr. and Mrs. M. Boume, Mr. T. P. Brady, Mrs. E. R. Collins, Mr. J. H. Dills, Mr. N. H. Duckworth, Mr. R. M. Epstein, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Farlow, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Farish, Mr. C. R. Frazier, Mr. Sam. B. Frank, Mr. A. L. Gimbel, Mr. and Mrs. M. Haas, Mrs. C. Hagene-

yar, Mr. A. L. Hu, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rojas, Miss G. Rojas, Miss E. Rojas, Miss L. Rojas Garcia, Mrs. C. Hunter, Mr. C. H. Hillier, Miss J. B. Houts, Mr. and Mrs. Van der G. Hillebrandt, Admiral H. C. Lacerda, Mr. E. B. Ledesma, Mr. R. McCallum, Mr. F. Mathiel, Mr. E. S. Merchant, Mr. B. H. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. W. Meyerling, Mrs. E. Marlett, Mr. and Mrs. T. Nisoll, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pickney, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Pierce,

Mr. G. Rawlins, Mr. E. Robert, Mr. E. R. Shoop, Mrs. C. A. Swann, Mr. J. P. Santos, Mr. S. Schwartzkopf, Miss L. Sullivan, Mr. Wm. H. Stone, Mr. J. Tinsley, Mrs. H. C. Thomas Coleman, Mrs. A. C. Warren, Miss A. H. Warren, Miss E. A. Warren, Miss E. Winchester, Mr. and Mrs. R. Worley.

Per s.s. "Ecuador": Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Aborg, Capt. and Mrs. George Anderson, Capt. H. S. Baker, Mr. H. Bagdon, Mr. P. H